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RAILWAY COMMERCIAL GAZETTE

FORMING A COMPLETE RECORD OF THE PROCEEDINGS OF ALL PUBLIC COMPANIES.

No. 1171-Vol. XXVIII.]

LONDON, SATURDAY, JANUARY 30, 1858.

ESSRS. J. REYNOLDS AND SON,
AND FOREIGN STOCK, RAILWAY, AND MINING SHAREBROKERS, beg to
inform their friends and the public that the present time is a FAVOURABLE OFPORTUNITY for INVESTMENT in many undertakings of a substantial character,
paying dividends worthy the attention of the capitalist.

Every information can be obtained at their offices, which their practical experience
enables them to give, not only of mines and other properties of established value, but
of those that are not.

MINING INVESTMENT.

MINING INVESTMENT.

S. HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

Measure, Powerla and Cooke beg to direct attention to the present almost unparalleled opportunity for the investment of capital in good DIVIDEND and PROGRESS.

IVE MINES. The former, when well selected, pay at the rate of 15 to 25 per cent. per annum, in dividends either bi-monthly or quarterly; while the latter class frequently advances several hundreds per cent. in a short period.

Messers. Powall and Cooke solicit the confidence of parties requiring information as to mines offering the greatest chances of success, among which are the following:

DivIDEND MINES.

South Wheal Frances.

St. Day United.

Providence Mines.

PROGRESSIVE MINES.

Catherine and Jane Con.

Kelly Bray.

Tolyadden.

Tolyadden.

Kelly Bray.
North Wheal Frances.
North Wheal Robert.
Porkellis United.

Great Hewas, Redmoor, Wheal F Great Wheal Alfred. Bouth Carn Brea. Wh. Kit Messrs. Power and Cooks will transact any business entrusted to act prices, or on commission of 2% per cent.—Dated Jun. 29, 1858.

Catherine and Jane Con. East Basset. East Wheal Russell. East Buller.

STAMPED ... SIXPENCE. UNSTAMPED .. FIVEPENCE.

R. JAMES OROFTS, MINING AND SHAREBROKER,
No. 1, PINCH LANE, LONDON (established 14 years), TRANSACTS every
a of BUSINESS in MINING SHARES, but, not being a DEALEM, BUTS and SELLS
on orders confided to him.
ir. Capors recommends immediate attention on the part of buyers to the following
see, in connoction with their late and present prices. Such an opportunity as the
cent time presents for investing in CHEAP SHARES probably never occurred,
may be long before it will occur squin:— G E O R G E M O O R E

DEALER IN MINING SHARES.

1, CROWN COURT, THREADNEDLE STREET.

GEORGE MOORE has to congratulate his friends who acted upon his suggestion conveyed in the Mining Journal of the 2d January last. In consequence (as he fore saw) of the approaching case in the Money Market, combined with the rise in the price of metals, he is unable this week to offer any shaves for sale, dividend shares as well as all those combining the "elements of success," having been withdrawn in fact, the greatest impediment to business now arises from the difficulty of obtaining shares at anything approaching quoted prices.

| process and all process of | DIVIDEND | | | | dend, |
|----------------------------|-----------|------------|---------------|--------|---------|
| | Former pr | rice. Pres | ent. Bi-monti | aly or | quarter |
| Providence | & 95 | | 6714 & | 4 0 | 0 |
| West Basset | 50 | 25 | 26 | 0 10 | 0 |
| Vale of Towy | 2 | | 188 | 0 0 | 6 |
| Trelawny | 50 | 24 | 25 | 1 0 | 0 |
| Wheal Basset | 300 | | 90 | 4 0 | 0 |
| Drake Walls | | 14 136 | 214 | 0 2 | 0 |
| Kitty (Lelant) | 23 | 13 | 13 | 1 0 | 0 |
| Tincroft | 6 | 44 | (16 | 0 5 | 0 |
| Wheal Buller | 350 | 3 | 30 | 7 10 | 0 |
| St. Day United | 4 | 20a | 210 | 0 1 | 0 |
| Par Consols | 23 | | 20 | 1 10 | 0 |
| Herodsfoot | 12 | 73 | (K | 0 10 | 0 |
| Wheal Margaret | 70 | 55 | 57 | 2 0 | 0 |
| Ding Dong | 48 | 4 | | 1 10 | 0 |

SPECULATIVE AND PROXIMATE DIVIDEND. ATIVE AND F PARAMETER OF THE PROPERTY OF THE P

| | MULION ON CHE SOUTE OF | namerated entitles to abatande of a | o per cent. |
|---|---|---|--|
| | TR. JAMES L | ANE, No. 29, THREAD MINING SHARE DEALER. | NEEDLE STREET |
| | O R S A L 5 Aifred Consols. Bryntail. Fowey Consols. Great South Tolgus. Condurrow. | DIVIDEN 1 Mary Ann, \$46%. 1 Providence. 1 South Tolgus. 1 South Frances. 5 Tineroft. NON-DIVIDEND. | D MINES: 5 Wheal Kitty (Lelant 5 West Basset. 1 Wheal Buller. 1 West Damsel. 25 Vale of Towy, &c. |
| Ķ | Carvannall, £3 2s. | 20 Zion, 15e. | 10 East Buller, £3%. |

Cargoll, \$17%. 2 South Basset, \$2. 5 Balnoon, 15s. Harriett, 10s. 6d. 5 South Carn Bres, \$5%. 5 Borth Robert, \$23%. Clijah and Wentworth, 25 Tehidy. 25 Tehidy. 20 East Russell. \$68 \cdots. a BUYER of Bedford United, Treweths, Hingston Down, West Par. Apply to Jas. B. Bernchley, 11, Royal Exchange, London. Apply to Jas. B. BRENGLEY, II, Royal Exchange, London.

IN AND COPPER MINNESS, LONDON.

Mr. PETER WATSON, having for years held the office of SECRETARY to a real Time of the Secretary to a part of the Secretary to the Secretary to a real the Secretary to the Se

N V E S T M E N T I N M I N E S.—
DIVIDEND MINES pay 30 to 30 per cent. per annum, in payments every two
ree months, whilst PROGRESSIVE MINES, carefully selected, frequently ad-

DIVIDEND MINES pay 20 to 30 per cent. per annum, in payament virture months, whits PROGRESSIVE MINES, carefully selected, frequently adhee 300 to 500 per cent.

Mr. PETER WATSON, having had 14 years' experience in every department of ning in Devon and Cornwall, and now a regular correspondence with the best ents in the two counties, will be happy to ADVISE on application personally, or ND to those who may desire it a list of mines which he can at present with confince and safety recommend, either for investment, or a considerable rise in price. COMMESSION.—On the purchase or sale of mining shares, 1½ per cent, on all transitions.

PETER WATSON, English and Foreign Stock, Share, and Mining Offices.

7, Threadneedie-street, London, E.C.

Office hours from Ten to Five, and Ten to Two on Saturdays.

R. LELEAN recommends the following SHARES at market prices, and capitalists will do well to BUY a few in each, as they are sure of cod profit within three months from this date: —Providence, Margaret, Kitty, coath, Lady Bortha, Par Consols, Botalack, Carnyorth, Boscean, Ding Dong, gery, North Levant, Trelyon, St. Ive's Consols, Beil and Lanarth, Lovel, Reeth, Providence, Mary Ann, Trelawny, Balnoon, Wheal Wrey, West Fowey, Tolvad-East Margaret, East Falmouth; all the above are good shares, and well managed. r. Luzzan has instructions to SELL any reasonable number, at the market price. 4, Cushion-court, Old Broad-street, E.C.

O CAPITALISTS.—RELIABLE INFORMATION may be obtained on application to the undersigned, in respect of MISCELLANEOUS CURITIES generally. BANKS, INSURANCE SHARES, LAND COMPANIES, INES (Stituhe and Foreign), RAILWAYS, FOREIGN STOCKS, and the PUBLIC INDS BOUGHT and SOLD at the closest market prices, and at moderate commiss. References given and required. JOHN BATTERS, Stock and Sharebroker. 6, Throgmorton-street, London, E.C.

R. R. LINTHORNE, ENGLISH AND FOREIGN MINING AGENT, 3, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON. BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all ENGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other CURITIES, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

BUSINESS TRANSACTED in all EMGLISH and FOREIGN MINES, and other CUBRITIS, on the usual terms of commission. Information afforded in respect Dividend-paying and Progressive Mines.

H R Y G O U L D S H A R P, BRITISH AND FOREIGN STOCK AND SHAREDEALER,

39, POULTRY, LONDON, E.C.

SHARES FOR SALE at hert prices:

5 Alfred Consols, £15.

20 Angarrack, 20a, 3d.

18 Botalisck, £199.

5 Mill Fool, £27.

5 Alfred Consols, £15.

20 Bay Sill Fool, £27.

5 Billoscap, £52.

6 Bryntall, £27.

6 Buller and Bertha, 4s.

20 North Rasset, £15.

6 Buller and Bertha, 4s.

20 North Rasset, £15.

6 Carnyorth, £34.

5 Collacombe, £154.

6 Choliscombe, £154.

6 Choliscombe, £154.

7 Carlell, 6s.

7 Povidence, £38.

8 Par Consols, £194.

9 Port Phillip, 3s.

10 Dale (Limited), 20a.

10 Dale (Limited)

2. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 29, 1558.

MESSRS. VIVIAN AND REYNOLDS, MINE AGENTS, 68, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON, E.C.

Mesers, Vivian and Reynouse are enabled, through the long experience of Mr. W. C. Vivian as an underground agent and manager of mines in Cornwall, and in various foreign countries, to afford informatian on most important mining districts; and to inspect and report on mines. They are also enabled, by the several years' acquaint-ance of Mr. J. Reynolds, jun., with the transaction of the London share market, it obtain every advantage for those who may want either to buy or sell mining on any other description of stock.

Messers, Vivian and Reynous have daily information from the principal seats of mining, which is at the service of those who may honour them with their confidence.

1 West Seton.

5 Par Consols, £19%.

25 E. Roeewarne, 17s. 6d.
1 Buller.

3 Uny, £5½.

1 South Frances.

2 Kitty (Lelant), £12½.

1 West Damel, £300.

5 Alfred Consols.

2 North Roskear, £24.

5 So. Condurrow, 4s. 6d.
1 Margaret, £59.

1 South Tolgus, £150.

10 North Crofty, £4½.

20 NewWh. Vorés E. Metal.

Messers. Vivian and Reynous are BUYERS of St. Austell Consols, also N. Roskear.

purchases.

Mr. Hannow recommends the following Dividend Mines, which, upon the average, will pay 17 per cent. per annum:—Devon Great Consols, South Caradon, Vale of Towy, Mary Ann, Margaret, West Basset, North Basset, West Caradon, Grambler and St. Aubyn, and Drake Walls. And the following sound Progressive Mines:—Kelly Bray, St. Aubyn and Grylls, West Grenville, North Downs, Wheel Margery,—the latter mine, judging from the reports, is worth double the present market price.

3. Adam's-court, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 29, 1858.

M. B. JOSIAH HUGO HITCHINS (Consulting Mining Engineer to the Devon Great Console) informs his friends and capitalists generally that his PRESENT ARRANGEMENTS will enable him to AFFORD GREATER FACILITY and ADVANTAGE of CONSULTATION on the eligibility and value of MIN-

f and ADVANTAGE of CONSULTATION On save viginity of the NURSTMENTS.

J. H. Hirtorins will provide correct plans and sections for valuable reference;
re inspections and reports by the best informed, most experienced, and disinteris agents, and will always, when practicable, perform such responsible duties

agents, and will always, when practicable, perform such responsible duties

ested agents, and will always, when practicable, perform such responsible duties himself.

Mr. J. H. Hirohins will visit the mines of Devon and Cornwall, the North of England, Ireland, and Wales, to collect the most trustworthy information and opinions on their general working, state, prospects, and value.

Mr. J. H. Hirohins values his reputation as the projector, and having been for many years the chief superintendent of those wonderful mines, the Devon Great Consols, and others of great importance; and presumes that the valuable experience acquired and matured by him during his well-known successful development of them will guarantee the best advice to capitalists in their investments, both in dividend mines, and those capable of the greatest and carliest success.

Mr. J. H. Hirohins will offer his best advice and assistance to the projectors of new undertakings of good promise and probable value, and to existing companies, in effecting the best improvements in the underground and surface departments, the machinery, means, appliances, and management generally, of their mines.

Mr. J. H. Hirohins has no hesitation in saying that mines, judiciously selected, and effectively worked with sound practical judgment and economy, prove very profitable investments.—Tavistock, Jan. 29, 1858.

MR. E. GOMPERS HAS BUSINESS TO TRANSACT IN-100 Gawton, 16s.
2 Wheal Buller, £310.
4 Rosewarne, £32.
50 Decake Walls, 32s. 6d.
50 Decake Walls, 32s. 6d.
50 West Grenville, 4s. 3d.
1 Margaret, £57½.
50 West Grenville, 4s. 3d.
1 Margaret, £57½.
50 West Harriett, 10s. 20 Edward, £7 ½.
50 Lady Bertha, 22s.
20 Trewetha, 15s.
100 Sortridge, 28s.
20 Grenville, 32s. 6d.
10 Calstock Consols, £5 ½.
1 Devon Great Consols.

M. R. W. H. BRUMBY, STOCK AND SHAREBROKER, 1, QUIET STREET, BATH, is in a position to give the BEST ADVICE in the SELECTION and PURCHASE of DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES.

MANGANESE.—SOCIÉTÉ GÉNÉRALE DE MANGANÈSE, EHRENBREITSTEIN. EHRENBREITSTEIN.
AGENT-H. SCHOLEFIELD, 6, Sandhill, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

ACEST—H. SCHOLEFEELD, 6, SANDHII, Newcastle-on-Tyne.

MESSES, A. J. HUTCHINGS AND CO.'S
PATENT IMPROVED WIRE ROPE.

LORDS OF THE ADMIRALTY, THE FRENCH AND TURKISH GOVERNMENTS,
And the principal Colliery Propristors throughout the kingdom.

MANUFACTORY, MILL WALL, POPLAR, LONDON.

ROUND and FLAT ROPES of every description, suitable for mining operations
or other purposes, GALVANISED or UNGALVANISED, MANUFACTURED upon
the newest and most improved machinery, ensuring greater plashility, durability, and
strength; and is admitted by the principal coal proprietors to be far superior to any
other kind of wire rope. The superiority of these ropes over hemps ones, in point
of strength, lightness, durability, and cost, is admitted by all who have tried them.

GUIDE ROPES, SIGFAL CORD, LIGHTNING CONDUCTORS, &c.

MR. T. P. THOMAS, MINING AUCTIONEER, 2, CROWN COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON.

MIR. JOHN R. PIKE, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 3, PINNER'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

WILLIAM MARLBOROUGH, MINING AGENT,
(For many years with Mr. T. P. Thomas),
57, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.

MR. WILLIAM MOORE, STOCK AND SHAREDEALER, ii, HERCULES CHAMBERS, OLD BROAD STREET.

N.B. Business transacted in every description of stock and shares.

R. T. E. W. THOMAS, MINING AGENT AND GENERAL MINING SHAREDEALER. 11, DALE STREET, LIVERPOOL.

JAMES H. COCK, MINE SHAREBROKER, GENERAL COMMISSION AGENT, AND ACCOUNTANT, REDRUTH, CORNWALL.

J. H. Cock embraces the present opportunity of thanking his friends and the public enersily for the amount of confidence and support he has received from them during the past year, and hopes by continued energy, promptness, and strict attention to all business entrusted to his care, to merit a continuance of the same.

Mines inspected and reported on, and every information furnished.

MR. PALMER, NORTH DERBYSHIRE MINERAL RECORD OFFICE, MARKET HALL BUILDINGS, CHESTERFIELD, DEALER IN ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF MINING SHARES AND STOCKS. Several Derbyshire mines now offer great advantages to investor.

JOHN GLEDHILL AND CO., MINE AGENTS, SHARE BROKERS, AND GENERAL DEALERS.

MINING RECORDS OFFICE, 12, SOUTH PARADE, LEEDS.

Mines well selected are the best investments, paying from 15 to 30 per cent. on the outlay. They have to OFFER SHARES in most of the DIVIDEND and PROGRESSIVE MINES, and are ready to give every information relative to all mining matters.—Dated Jan. 30, 1858. Toivadden.
Virtuous Lady and Wh. Bed.
West Grenville.
West Par Consols.
Wheal Edward.
Wh. Kitty (St. Agnes).
entrusted to them, either at

MR. FRANCIS R. BILL, CONTRACTORS' AND GENERAL ACCOUNTANT AND AUDITOR.

32, BUCKLERSBURY, LONDON, E.C.
CONTRACTOR for the SUPPLY of RAILWAY MATERIALS of every description. Estimates prepared. Agencies undertaken. ACCOUNTANTSHIP BUSINESS of all kinds performed under contract, whereby a considerable saving on the usual cost may be effected.

MR. J. T. KEVERN'S MINING, LOAN, AND DISCOUNT OFFICES, PENZANCE (Established 1845).
Bankers (from 1838)—Mesers. Batten, Carne, and Carne.

Bankers (from 1938)—Mesers. Batten, Carse, and Carse.

MR. H. HUXHAM, COLLIERY VIEWER AND MINING
ENGINEER, UNDESTAKES the SURVEYING, VALUING, or AGENCY
of MINERAL PROPERTIES, the WINNING, WORKING, or VIEWING of COLLERIES, dec., on moderate terms; and begs to assure those who may favour him
with their commands that all business entrusted to his charge shall receive prompt
attention, and be executed with the ulmost fidelity and care. References and testimonials of the highest character.

Mr. H. HUXHAM has room for TWO ADDITIONAL ARTICLED PUPILS, who
would have an excellent opportunity of attaining a thorough knowledge of practical
and theoretical mining engineering.—Cwm Rhondda, Pont-y-pridd.

Tames, or on commission of 2% per cent.—Dated Jan. 29, 1885.

JAMES HERRON has FOR SALE the following SHARES, at the prices quoted, and FREE OF COMMISSION:—
10 Boiling Well, 28s. 9d. 5 leant Cons., 26s. 9d. 25 Cath. and Jane, 7s. 9d. 20 Lady Bertha, 22s. 9d. 10 College Mines, 2s. 11d. 20 North Tavy, 12s. 9d. 20 College Mines, 2s. 11d. 20 North Tavy, 12s. 9d. 20 Trumpet Cons., £19%. 20 Triumpet MR. WILLIAM BIRDSEY, of No. 4, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, having had 30 years' experience as a MINING BROWN. The William Birdsei, of No. 4, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, with the greatest confidence recommend from ten to fifteen mines (both dividend and progressive), which he considers during the PRESENT THAE will well repay the outley. The depression which has existed during the last eight months is now happily over, and any purchases to be made, the sooner done the better for profitable results. Mr. Birdsex will be happy to give every information, on application being made to the above address.

he above address.

Mr. Birnsry is a BUYER of Pendeen shares, in any number, at full market prices; ind he begs to caution Pendeen shareholders to be very careful before they part with heir interest,—but if they feel disposed to sell their shares, they will get the full narket price.

MR. WILLIAM MICHELL, MINING SHAREDEALER AND COMMISSION AGENT, 3, AUSTINFRIARS, LONDON, E.C.
Mr. W. MICHELL LEAVES TOWN THIS EVENING, to INSPECT VALE OF TOWY MINE, and will RETUIN again on MONDAY, when he will be in a position to give his friends the present and fature prospects of this improving property. For the unexpected amount of support W. MICHELL has hitherto received from his friends and the public, he need hardy assure them of his grateful acknowledgments. He would now recommend those who have spare capital to lose no time in allowing him to make a judicious selection of a few mines for investment, as there is no doubt that mining shares will follow the reaction that has taken place in all other stocks and securities, and that great profits may be quickly realised.
W. MICHELL has had 25 years' practical experience in the various branches of mining; and by making periodical dispections of mines in Devon and Cornwall, is better able to make a selection of those mines most likely to give the greatest amount of profit for the smallest outlay.—Jan. 29, 1888.

MR. JOHN RISLEY, MINE SHAREBROKER,
12, ST. MICHAEL'S ALLEY, CORNHILL, LONDON, E.C.
Shares bought and sold at the closest market price; commission 2½ per cent.
The following shares are worthy the immediate attention of capitalists:

Boscawell Downs, Levant, and Botallack Mines, in the same district (St. Just),
began to make their great riches at about the 90 and 100 fm. levels.

MR. R. H. M. JACKMAN, MINING AND SHAREBROKER, 2, ADAM'S COURT, OLD BROAD STREET, OFFERS HIS SERVICES to CAPITALISTS and SHAREHOLDERS who are desirous of PURCHASING or SELLING STOCK; and, from his great experience in this class of investment, he flatters himself he is enabled to give as good advice as can be obtained.

Mr. R. H. M. Jackman has business in most of the mines named on the last page of this Journal, and will have pleasure in forwarding every information respecting them free of shares.

WANTED, the following SHARES, for which the full market which the full mpartex, share Deals 15 Gawton United.
10 Margery.
70 Tavy.
5 Tolvadden.
25 Grenville.
50 East Caradon.
30 Balscon.
60 Redmoor.
10 Wheal Edward.
15 Ludcott. V price will be given, on application to Gac Old Broad-street:—20 Wheal Kitty. 10 Tincroft.—10 Linares. 5 Alfred Consols.—15 Drake Walls. 10 North Basset.—15 Drake Walls. 10 North Basset.—15 Drake Walls. 10 Herodsfoot.—16 Herodsfoot.—17 Ding Dong.—2 Trelyon.—2 Trelyon.—2 Grambler.—17 Margaret.—17 Herriett.—2 Providence.—10 South Carn Bres.

MESSRS. FULLER AND CO., 51, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, continue to TRANSACT BUSINESS in BANKING, MINING, and RAILWAY SHARES, many of which will pay 20 per cent., with every prospectioresating considerably in value.

Since calling attention to a few mines, the following rise in value has taken place:

-Craddock Moor, £30 to £40, being £10,559; Calstock Consols, £34 to £5%, or £12,888; East Wheal Edward, £4 to £7, or

£12,588; East Wheal Eussell, 10s. to £3, or £10,000; Wheal Edward, £4 to £7, or £12,144; total increase in value, £45,562, and still rising.
Mesers. FULLER and Co. have FOR SALE Dividend Sharss, much below their real value, and must increase in price; also, a few shares conducted on the Limited Lisbility Act, which in a short time will become a safe dividend property; also, Shares in the leading Banks, and £2000 Railway Bonds.
Every information afforded at the office, between Ten and Five. Communications promptly attended to.

NICKEL AND COBALT REFINING, AND GERMAN SILVER WORKS, 16, OOZELL STREET NORTH, BIRMINGHAM.
STEPHEN BARKER begs to inform the Trade that he has the following articles

REFINED METALLIC NICKEL. | OXIDE OF COBALT. | WIRE, &c. REFINED METALLIC BISMUTH. | GERMAN SILVER—IN INGOTS, SHEET,

NICKEL AND COBALT ORES PURCHASED. THE MIDLAND IRON COMPANY, ROTHERHAM, YORK-SHIRE, MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY TYRES AND AXLES FOR LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES, CARRIAGE AND WAGON WHEELS. From the tests to which this iron has been submitted by engineers and railway companies during several years, its superior quality has been generally acknowledged, and can be un-hesitatingly affirmed.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.
ALFRED CONSOLS.
PECIAL REPORTS on the above MINES, by eminent practical authorities, will appear in Mr. MURCHISON'S REVIEW, NOW MEADY, price One Shilling, at 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London.

Original Currespundence.

MANUFACTURE OF WROUGHT-STEEL.

Sin,—In your Journal of Jan. 23 you published a paper, read at the Society of Arts, upon the "Manufacture of Wrought-Steel," by Mr. W. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Ironworks, and patented by Mr. Ewald Riepe. After giving a detailed and correct account of the process of

Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Ironworks, and patented by Mr. Ewald Riepe. After giving a detailed and correct account of the process of making steel in the puddling furnace, Mr. Clay says that "he (Mr. Ewald Riepe) does not claim the commencement of this process for making steel in the puddling furnace, but the regulating the heat in the finishing process, and excluding the atmospheric air in the manner described; also the use or addition of iron to the mass towards the latter part of the process."

I do not see that Mr. Ewald Riepe has the slightest claim to patent the regulating the heat in the finishing process, and excluding the atmospheric air in the manner described. In fact, the only thing new in this patent is the addition of a certain proportion of iron to the mass towards the latter part of the process; and having had considerable practice in the matter myself, I know that a tolerably good pig-steel can be made without this addition. In fact, the whole process, with the exception of this latter part, is well known to be the way adopted in Westphalia, and other parts of Northern Europe, for a series of years, and, consequently, can scarcely be considered as a newly-invented method. At the same time, I perfectly agree with Mr. Clay in his observations upon the properties of this steel, and the uses to which it could be applied, and will enumerate some of them to which it was applied under my inspection:—Springs for locemotives and railway carriages; for this purpose, I believe it is destined to force all other material out of the market, in consequence of its extraordinary strength and elasticity; saw blades for vertical sawing-frames, miners' tools, drills, hammers, &c., chisels for the use of the fitters, small axles, piston-rods, &c. For all these uses we found it necessary to be careful in collecting the different qualities.

Mr. Charles Sanderson's observations about the addition of so large a mass of deleterious matter to the fluid metal call for a few words in reply. I found, after a somewhat len

SIR,-In this, the "Augustan Age" of France, and the "COPPER-SMELTER era" of England, wherein people so amicably practise the great political and social virtue endurance, under the leviathan preponderar force of circumstances, many curious questions are mooted, but not one of the many has been more capable of lifting the cyclid of Wisdom in mute surprise than the "Maddom' of "Cheops," in your Journal of Jan. 9, seeing it points a Mining Bank, and no capital! Pray, where is the tin to come from in this copper war? It would be as well to discuss so insignificant an element of success—it would really! But, perhaps, the wary and the wise are at this moment thinking about it, and Cornwall and Devon gather to the Banco-banner. If so, a retort will occur marvellously to the amazement of those who have been so long selfah dictators to the mining interest. Yea, combination has done much in this odd old world of ours, and it will again; nor does it require one of the Magi to predict that union for "One and All," will break that array of monopolists by whom have been so long imposed the most harassing and unjust commercial regulations on record, and will—

To the right about, helter-skelter. force of circumstances, many curious questions are mooted, but not one of the

tions on record, and will—

To the right about, heiter-skelter,
Send like a shot each copper-smelter!

So, then, marshal every true miner in the United Kingdom for an achievement worthy of intelligent industry. Remember, the greatest advantages of life are lost through the sin of omission. There is even more hope for the active in evil than the apathetic in good.

Before concluding, I would suggest that "Mr. Cheops," who is only half removed from the "Ops" family—at least in name—would, to suit the classical taste of your readers, or, perhaps, I should say, of your correspondents, inflict "Mining Media," instead of "Mining Mediams," on them and the general public.

MINING.

MINING IN ARIZONA, NEW MEXICO.

SIR,—On July 8, I had the pleasure of addressing to you a few observations on the subject of "Mining in Mexico." In your last Journal I now notice an article upon "Mining in the Arizona District, New Mexico,"

vations on the subject of "Mining in Mexico." In your last Journal I now notice an article upon "Mining in the Arizona District, New Mexico," in which it is anticipated that the mining activity in the new state will surpass everything hitherto witnessed, on account of the great abundance of copper, silver, and gold in that country. Having myself lately explored a great part of the north-western provinces of Mexico, Chihuaha, Sonora, and Cinaloa, in company with an experienced Cornish miner and saasper, it might not be uninteresting to your readers to receive some account of those regions, and my views or impressions as to the practicability of profitably investing capital for silver and copper mining speculations there.

According to information received on the spot, and what I have seen and examined myself, I can confirm the statements which former travellers have given relative to the immense mineral wealth still lying dorman in that part of the American continent. Although gold has been found in a great many rivers coming from the Cordillers, it has never paid any one to continue his earchings or workings. It is one over with silver and copper, which can be extracted with every chance for permanent secure mining enterprise, and with great advantage to the trade in general.

Before the expalsion of the Spanlards there was great activity is allver mining all about these districts, from which some of the richest and highest families in Spain and Mexico have derived their wealth. Many a town which was them flourishing, and counting from eight to ten thousand inhabitants, has now exactey so many hundreds. On my journey from Maxistan to Calhashus, I collected valuables information of a great many silver mines which had been formerly worked under the Spanlar rale, which are now abundoned for want of capital; also of a number of copper and all verificated labour, and the prevergence of the Anglo-Saxon race for the development. In some districts of Chihashus, where the Apache and other savage Indian Riber precise pos

the veins of copper are very numerous and rich; but, as observed by other writers, the condition of the country is deplorable in the extreme, insamuch as it is plagued with the Apache, Cocomaricopae, and other savage indians; there is no redress for some time vet to come, and might be much more suitable as a new home to the Texas rangers or Kanass hunters, than to the Ohio farmers or British emigrants, who generally seek a piace abroad where their earnings are not only larger, but where life and property are tolerably secure.

According to the last advices from San Francisco to explore the whole of the provinces of Chihuabhu and Sonors, in order to ascertain their mineral riches, and other resources. As to the practicability of investing money in the Sonors Mining and Exploring Company on the Colorado and Glia rivers, it is possible that, if all the reports of the Arisona copper and Sopori silver mines are substantially correct, and if explish be judiciously expended, the return may be very satisfactory; but I must as yet entertain great doubt as to the alleged price at which the rich copper ores can be delivered at Swanzes. Judging, however, from all the past experience in California and in Mexico, and from the present position of this most important branch of industry in both countries, I can only saution the public from joining distant companies, established on a very large scale, and comprising the workings of several mines, or other chemes at once, inasmush as the profits of one undertaking are often swallowed up by the continual losses of the other, and prevent the company from yielding such results as the shareholders had a right to anticipate from the appagently extensive richness of their property.

Bliver and gold are mostly produced in Mexico and California by the undertakings of

such results as the shareholders had a right to anticipate from the approximate sive richness of their property.

Silver and gold are mostly produced in Mexico and California by the undertakings of private individuals and associations. They are generally very profitable, because they are worked or superintended by the owners themselves, or by a practical, trastworthy man, who in many cases is dependent for his own remuneration on the profits or success of the undertaking itself. If the same course should be pursued by miners and mining appealators in the new state. "Arizona," the fature may be very prosperous to them. On the other hand, if a careful selection be made from the numerous pro-

of capital be expended jo a more security, and the returns must be looked for with much more security, and the returns must be large sky impression is, therefore, that it would be far more advantageous for ining speculators to risk their more phere than in the wilderness of the rehase? territory, which will require many years before it can become the security, particularly so the emigration to these regions will not be also as to the still yielding gold fields of California and Australia.

MINE ABUSES-MINERAL DEALING.

Sm,—Nothing has struck me more forcibly that adventurers are extensively robbed by specimen hunters and dealers than a few facts which have come under my immediate attention, and which I have frequently een asked to notice in your Journal as a great grievance. In alm every town of any pretensions in Devon and Cornwall are two or mo shops, whose proprietors pretend to deal in these commodities, coverievery town of any pretensions in Devon and Cornwall are two or more shops, whose proprietors pretend to deal in these commodities, covering their trading in them by some other light profession. In the very hotals the waiters frequently produce stones and choice specimens from the mines, for which, like the shopkeepers, they ask and obtain enormous prices. Undoubtedly they sometimes purchase choice examples at large sums, but these are of foreign produce. The miner who steals the ore from our home mines seldom gets more than there's fare—about one-touth of the profits made by the receiver. Custom may gloss over the name, but fast is fact, by whatever name it be called, and stealing is destroyed every form. If there were no receivers there would be no stealors, and these conscientious dealers, armany profess themselves to be, must know when purchasing that the oree offered by the miners are not their property, but that of the shareholders, and that they have no more right to receive them than a silver spoon with a creat on it. Most orea are appendix to the veins from which they are autranted, that once seen by a regular dealer he knows any number by sight. If they sell well, the miner is often asked if he cannot bring a few more like the last,—is treated to a pint of also or glass of gros, and thus frequently led into temptation. The agents of mines esidom secure the choicest products of their unites, and only hear of or see them in the display vindow

and thus frequently led into temptation. The agents of mins of als or glass of groups of the second of the second

olase all the mineral desiers in the same list, as I believe many or tuess are able and exceedingly clever gentiemen; I only speak of the evil as it suists, and where I find it.

There is another source of loss to the mine adventurer from a somewhat similer but less extensive species of robbery—that is, by persons who visit what are called show mines, when parties take a few stones off the heaps, where they appear in such profusion that they hardly suppose they do an injury. To such an extent was this practised at the Laxey Mine, that they were actually compelled to have boards painted warning strangers not to take specimens from the piles of ore. Altravone, I was informed, tons of their beautiful crystallised ore had been carried away by the public; and on a mice in which I faceulated nearly a ton of rich grey ore and uranite was carried off in a brief period. Some of the uranite, I sould awaar to, I was offered on sale at Truro a short time after, at the unheard-of price of 7.5 per lb.

These practices militate seriouly against young mines, for they require every pound they produce to be made the most of, irrespective of the tampering with men's morals such proceedings engender. They call aloud for correction. The agents of Tolvaden particularly, whose cross are peculiarly rich and showy, will do well, as will those of Trevone, where exquisitely beautiful irridescent copper ores are to be procured, to profit by this advice, and keep their choice ores locked up, as they do at nome mines I sould name: M. or 104. worth of their produce can be packed in a small space. It may be depended on that these gestry are too good judges to select the refuse.

Suppose twenty persons to visit the Providence Mines daily, as it is close by a public highway, and as its tin ore is very beautifully crystalline, rich and tempting, we select it as an example, each party taking but one stone a pound weight, had that is a small stone, they would amount to 2 tons 5 cwts. 16 bs. in one year, ladependent of Sundays, or in value about 40

MINING ENGINEERS, AND TAXING MASTERS.

MINING ENGINEERS, AND TAXING MASTERS.

Siz,—No one can read the leader in your Journal of Saturday last, on this subject, but must feel the most ineffable disgust at the conduct of the law dignitary. No better fact could be adduced of the necessity for miners having courts of their own, and laws suited to the peculiarities of their employment. Nothing could more foreibly depict the utter want of common sense, and total unfitness for their situation of some of the profession, whose actions are supposed to, and should, be founded on resson. To such a blockhead as you record the judgment of pity you did not give his name, that he might be "Punched" in Piest-atreet, where his henour would most certainly faure) it may be unknown that to obtain a position in life such as Profession certainly faure) it may be unknown that to obtain a position in life such as Profession than he wridently has had or enjoys; that he reads the laws of Nature, infinitely more subtle than those of men: the decision of this worthy easts more diagrace on his profession than it does on that of mining engineers. Many will laugh at the poor idiot's ignorance; but more will regret that such an exhibition should have been made, tending, as it naturally must, to bring these institutions into utter contompt. I hope, Sir, there is some court of appeals to which the decision of this weak-minded individual may be referred, and where he may have his opinion reversed by the mild but perhaps (I am disposed to be chartiably, true term, error is judgment.

Let us look at the facts of the case as they stand—a company of gentlemen, not knowing the value of their property, call in the aid of a gentleman of education—well known in the paths of science, whose solities have carned for him distinctive honours, whose accomplishments render him the associate and companion of the most distinguished philosophers in Europe—to advise them on the merits of denserties of their property. He charges 50 guineas; a large sum, in truth. But what does this Master, not of Arts o

MINERS' FRIENDS-THE ROTATING BUDDLE.

Sta,—I notice in your Journal of last week, under this heading, a description of the ound buddle, Teague's dressing frame, and Wilkinson's separator, the two latter of round buddle, Tengue's dressing frame, and Wilkinson's separator, the two latter of which I know nothing about, having never seen them at work; but the former I have known for many years, and had them working up to the time of the introduction of Zenner's rotating buddle. The first rotating buddle in Engkand, I believe, was put up at our mine, and I have been so well satisfied with its work that I have since put up two more, one at a mine in Seotland, and the other here. Your correspondent is labouring under a mistake when he supposes that the rotating buddle should be worked by man; a boy at 6d. a day in Cornwall is quite able to manage it. As regards the rakes spoken of by your correspondent, they do not require much balancing, and might entirely be done without when working fine slime, but for rougher stuff they are serviceable. Two brushes are quite sufficient to brush the table, and altogether the buddle is not so complicated as people looking at the model might suppose. I thought myself at first that it was a matter of almost impossibility to get the rotating buddle to answer, having no model to work by; but now I would not be without them for not mimes their value. I am now satisfied of the salvage of labour with these buddles, when compared with any and every other mode of alme dressing that I am sequainted with. We have 18 heads of stamps in our mine, and stamp the whole of our ord; and two rotating buddles dress the whole of the allmes, which are worked by two boys, at its, per day each. Formerly our mode of dressing was by trunks, worked by small waterwheels, and then the heads of the trunks framed, similar to ind dressing in Cornwall as the more than fid., per day each. Formerly our mode of dressing was by trunks, worked by small waterwheels, and then the heads of the trunks framed, similar to ind dressing in Cornwall to have a man from 8t. Just as ore dresser in Scotland, who has been brought there is a salvage of no less than 15s. in 1t. solsly in labour, and then we get more ore out of the same q

put up. He spoke of the self-acting frames as bearing no comparison to the buddle. This he has written to several friends in Corawall, some of them mining agents, but I have not heard of any movement on the part of any mines with respect to erecting some of them. "Miners' Friends," I think, would do well to press their friends to erect the retating buddle, as the best means that I know of to do away with mining gitle.—Driggeth Mine, Jan. 28.

William Jerrary.

THE GREAT WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY.

THE GREAT WHEAL VOR MINING COMPANY.

Sin,—Our attention has been called by our client, Mr. Neale, to a leading article in the Mining Journal of the 33d inst., which contains, in what purports to be observations upon a meeting of proprietors of the Great Wheal Yor United Mining Company, very serious charges of misconduct and fraud against him, with regard to certain mines made over is the company by Mr. Grease.

We have seem Mr. Neale on the subject, who placed in our hands the whole of the documents and papers in his possession relating to the transfer of these mines; and after a careful inspection of these documents, we have satisfied ourselves of the utter falsehood of the charges brought against Mr. Neale in your paper, with reference to the transaction in question.

The several documents, dec., are now with us, and it is our intention, before calling upon you to make such reparation to Mr. Neale as may be deemed necessary for the due vindication of his character, to give you an opportunity of inspecting these documents, and convincing yourself of the correctness of what we have above said, we shall, herefore, ice is obliged by your saming as early a day se possible on which it will be convenient for you to attend at our office for this purpose. In the meantime, in order that Mr. Neale may not labour under the imputation of having tactify submisted to a libel of this kind one moment after it had been brought to his notice, we request that you will, as a matter of justice to him, insert this letter in the present week's impression of the Mining Journal.

[We have seen the deeds and papers seferred to by Mesere. Bell. Their length,

49, Lincoln's Inn-fields, Jan. 28.

[We have seen the deeds and papers seferred to by Massra. Bell. Their length, and the lateness of the hour at which we inspected them, preciude the possibility of giving them that consideration which their importance deserves, more especially where so much of a personal nature is involved; we, therefore, defer details until our next publication, when we will furnish a seriesies analysis. In the meantime, it is only right to state that these decuments throw a very different light on the history of the Great Wheal Vor United Mines than that conveyed by the report of the committee of investigation, presented to the shareholders at the late meeting, which led to our remarks with respect to Mr. Neale personality, and the general affairs of the company, and which, it appears, has occasioned us to fall into certain misapprahendons, We dealt with the statements, as made public on the occasion, and the discussion which ensued thereon, on public grounds, and disclaim the slightest personal feeling in the matter.—En. M. J.

MINING REMINISCENCES-No. II.

THE PADSTOW DISTAIGT.—This district may be said to be comparatively new in the history of Cornish mining, few attempts having been made previous to the year 1820. The "country" is clay-slate, traversed by clvans, greenstone and hornblendic dykes, as well as mineral lodes. On the shores of the River Camel, or Alan, and in the cliffs, all the way along the coast of the Bristol Channel, for miles veins of quarts may be detected running in every direction. Several lodes may also be observed, particularly in the cliffs of Stepper Point, at the entrance of Fadstow Harbour, and thence west for a great distance to Trevose Head on the west, and to Pentire Point on the east. A stranger, to fully understand the strats of this district, should visit the Pentire Glaze and Carthew Consols Mines; though these mines are both idle, the silent burrows will afford correct information of the substrats, they having been sunk to a tolerably effective depth. The above-named points have patches of greenstone and metamorphic rock traversing them to some extent, and are generally held to be good situations for copper mining; in this particular they somewhat resemble the Carrack Dows, Margery, Botallack, and many other mines. These patches extend for some miles inland. The ground has until lately been explored wholly for lead, but copper of value has been found, and will undoubtedly some day be worked. The parishes best suited for mining purposes are Padstow, St. Merryn, Little Petherick, parts of St. Eval, St. Issey, and St. Brock, on the west of the River Camel; and St. Enodock, St. Michael, and Endelly on the east.

We commence the series of mines visited with the Privilla GLAZE LARD Mirs, which is situated on the top of the hill, about one mile cast from Hell Hay, and one mile and a half from the cliffs of Pentire Head. This mine was worked for many years, and produced good returns of silver-lead ore, but not in sufficient quantities to make it a great dividend mine. Some of the cityatia, finer three mines in the carry of the best, a THE PADSTOW DISTRICT,—This district may be said to be comparatively new in the history of Cornish mining, few attempts having been made pre-

more like roofing state, and not so much mineralised. On the was also camel are the—
Camerikew Consolas, formerly known as the Legossick Mine. Here, also, goodly quantities of lead were found at shallow levels, but did not hold down. The naine was discontinued in 1852, and is in nearly the same run of ground as the Tregorden. The patches alluded to in our commencement are not observable in these localities. Near Padstow is so not wine, called—
TRELETHER, where a fine lode, containing white iron and blende, may be seen, as well as some stones of lead; but too little has been done to form anything bat a vague opinion of its capabilities. Near this the patches of metamorphic roci present themselves.

At Padstow Harbour, a mine may be seen in the cliff—fine lodes, fine capals, and fine copper ore. Beneath a ship's bottom in the dock there cannot be a superior of the capabilities.

y of gentiemen, not of constituents of their honours, and the many be seen in the cliff—fine lodes, fine of the most distinguished the constituents of their hard destricts of the case, at a taxing master be as testile of the case, at a taxing master be as testile of the case, at a taxing master be as testile of the case, at a taxing master be as the least he could have up and doing on the unjust, and robbing a generation—what a seen the destricts of the case, at a taxing master be as the destricts of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at a taxing master be as the destrict of the case, at the destrict of the case,

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ER LEAD Hay, and for many quantities ordinary, see mines, section of a the hair seem bired alders (to be trouble e extraorjudicious s in other see matter. rked for

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Another instance of these phenomens may be observed in the cliff at Hell Ray, but to the east of Pentire Point I have failed to observe them. At Park Head, in the parish of St. Eval, there is a likely spot for mining. Good lodes may be seen in the cliffs, but this being in what is called a "bad neighbourhood," it would be idle to spend much time or attention on it. After well considering the subject, we came to the conclusion that the Pentire of the properties already made are worthy a trial; that being given will lead to others, possibly of greater consequence, as little or nothing has been done in the best altuations; that lead will be found in St. Merryn; that Pentire Glaze will some day be reworked; but that to hold out such glowing prospects as our host and certain reports, industrically are altuated and published by the proprietors, is not only decaptive and wrong, but calculated to injure mining generally, and these very instances in particular. Our next paper will comprise the St. Columb district.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES.

The lecture by Mr. WARINGTON SMYER was on "Winding." He observed that, with regard to the steam-engine, Professor Willis in his lectures would, no doubt, give them a detailed account of its origin and power. The engine most general was that of the common beam, by Boulton and Watt: some of these are in use in collieries, but so antique that they are merely kept up because they are on the spot; the beam engine is very common in Cornwal in generally early on the spot; the beam engine is very common in Cornwal in generally early because they are on the spot; the beam engine is very common in Cornwal in generally early because they are on the spot; the beam engine is very common in Cornwal in generally early because they are on the spot; the beam engine is very common in Cornwal in generally early because they are already to the steam, while, of fire whin, the purposes of which were sludisted by diagrams and explained by him. With regard to winding, it was necessary, in an economical point of view to look not only to the rope or chain, but as well in the look or barrels, and the scrangements in the substitution of the steam of the scrangements in the substitution of the steam of the scrangements in the substitution of the substitution of the scrangements in the substitution of the substitution of the scrangements in the substitution of the

wines: the was called a tacking cover, or a winch, in the various localities where; we also to the was the control of the cont

UNITED MEXICAN MINING ASSOCIATION.

The general meeting of the association was held at the offices of the company, Final bury-circus, on Wednesday,—Sir Joinx Eastructs, Bart., in the chair.

The Sincarkar track hon notice convening the meeting, and the minintes of the last, which were constructed. The following report was then read:—

The diseastor upon the present conscious are enabled to congratulate the proprieters on the favourable aspect of their affairs.—Javas Mana v Josa: The hopes entartained by the board, and expressed at the last July meeting, of future improvement have been realized. The improved position of the association in reference to finance enabled the commissioners to reseame the sixting of the shaft in the month of Sept. last, from which date it has been deepened 37 wars, and at the depth of about 507 This communication was effected in Nov., inct., and produced an immediate effect in the expenditure, as Major Farrell writes that in the week ending Dec. 12 the months of the september of the static static

| A statement of account subjoined is condensed : | te, from Jane 80 to Dec. 31, was | exhibi | ted | , feor | n whic | h t | he |
|---|----------------------------------|---------------|-----|--------------|---------|-----|----|
| Balance last audit Transfer fees, &c | | £3286 93 | 5 | 6 3= | £3879 | 6 | 9 |
| Amount charged to man London expenses | agers in Mexico | £ 59 | | 5 | 1447 | 10 | |
| and and sum because t | Balance in favour of company . | 002 | | | £1931 | - | 4 |
| Assets brought forward Bill of exchange, due Me | roh 22 next | £1931 1565 | | 4 | £3497 | 9 | 3 |
| PAYMENTS—For printing For petty ca For director | sh, on account | 25 25 | 0 | 6 0 0= | 57 | 0 | 6 |
| Ampricace team matrix | Total assets | | | | £3440 | 8 | 9 |
| Red sorip First divid | end | 558 | 15 | 0 | A STATE | | |
| Third divi | idend dend vidend | 402 | 10 | | | | |
| Pifth divid | lend | 696 | 16 | 0 0 8= | 5219 | 8 | 8 |
| The Cuarryan said, o | Deficit | ******* | ned | Love | £1771 | 14 | 11 |

The CHAIRMAN said, although, the report was short, it contained everything they had to communicate, as they all knew that everything applicable to the concern was laid before the shareholders, consequently there could be no novelty to bring before them. The had reached the lower levels of the mine, and intended to go 10 varas deeper. It was very satisfactory to state that they had received \$5000 (1555.) from Maxico, and a further sum would be remitted upon the first favourable opportunity. The present profit was from \$1000 to \$1500 per week, and when they reached the depth he had mentioned it was expected the profit would be doubled. He (the Chairman) was sorry to laform them that, from family reasons, Major Farrell would leave their service in March next, and return to England; and, on the recommendation of the major, it was proposed to appoint Mr. Pittherbert, at a salary of 10001. A year, instead of 13004, the amount now paid to Major Farrell. The director had also consulted Major Farrell in reference to the appointment of an assistant commissioner, and had given him the necessary authority to do so if he could find, in Mexico, the party whom he considered desirable. He (the Chairman) would now be gird to answer any questions, and would snove that the report be adopted, printed, and sent to the shareholders. The severtary had just reminded him that the extraction for the week, according to the last statement, was 1000 cargas, and when they got down to the depth proposed would be doubled, or equal to \$4200 worth of ore par week.

Mr. WILLIAMSON statishes and the secondary to execute the secondary in a very pressure.

the wholers. The secretary had just reminded him that the extraction for the week, co-cording to the last statement, was 1000 cargas, and when they got down to the depth. Mr. Williamson side had some prepared te see the company in a very presperous constitution, and, although he expected to find one bitter, he did not expect two. He had to regret the retirement of Major Farrell's control and treigned? The second bitter to which he would allude was, when they received a dividend, they should lose the services of their excellent Chairman; but he sincerely hoped a fividend would whet his appetite to keep with them. (Hear.) As to minutely analysing the report it was impossible, but he had always been extremely sanguines so the resuit of the association, and had now no reason to doubt its success of the service of the produce 2000 cargas per week, or a gross earning of 100,000, a year, and he thought upon the next occasion they might hend exist the required depth, when they would been cleared they are the required depth, when they would been cleared they is the temperature of the respective to the report, it weat evolution to the 1700-1, the property in Melbourne was worth 10,000-1, and Mr. Bland had now no reversely and extracted the ore at less learning of 100,000, a year, and he thought upon the next occasion they might have they would have sufficient capitalt to go on, as he never objected to the sink-ing, but they had gone down quicker than expected, and extracted the ore at less learning of 100,000. The sufficient capitalt to go on, as he never objected to the sink-ing, which had now proved so successful. With regard to Major Farrell's opinion as to the result capitalt to go on, as he never objected to the sink-ing, but they had gone down quicker than expected, and extracted the ore related that if sold it might realise 12,000. Which had now proved so successful. With regard to Major Farrell's opinion as to the result in the property in Melbourne was whether they would have sufficient capitalt to go on, as he

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California, and is well known to the Chiffee, who have worked it for a considerable period. Some metallic mercury has been found in shall globules, and some has been modified to that which is used in Idra; the furnace has a cylindrical tower or shaft, about 34 feet high. A diagram of the furnace was then shown and described; the charge is shout 3 with a shout 34 feet high. A diagram of the furnace was then shown and described; the charge is shout 3 with a stream of the furnace was then shown and described; the charge is shout 3 with a stream of the furnace was then shown and described; the charge is shout 3 whom a stream of the furnace was then shown and the furnace of the content of the content of the furnace was then shown and the shout stream of the furnace was the should get into a read of the content of the content of the furnace was then should supplied the content of the furnace was then should supplied the content of the furnace was then should supplied the content of the furnace was then should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the should supplied the content of the furnace was the c

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DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

DUN MOUNTAIN COPPER MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of the shareholders in this company was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Wednasday,—Mr. Arnold Rocers in the chair.

The CHAIRMAN said that they were required to hold the meeting by Act of Parliament, although really they had little more to communicate to the shareholders than they had when they met them before.

The Sucarnar (Mr. F. Saunders) then read the notice convening the meeting, and the minutes of the last. Upon the Chairman moving the confirmation of the minutes, a shareholder said that he should move, as an amendment, that the minutes be declared correct; for as those minutes spoke of the appointment of seven directors, and he should afterwards move that the number be reduced to six, he considered that course preferable.

The Sucarxary than read the report and statement of accounts, from which the following is condensed:—

By advices received last month, Mr. T. R. Hacket, the superintendent, had reached Melbourne on Oct. 10, and taken his passage immediately for Nelson, so that his first mining report might reasonably he expected to arrive about February or March, after which time they hoped to receive a regular monthly report of progress, according to instructions. The last letters from the Nelson agents are dated Sept. 25, and continue to be of as satisfactory characters as those previously received.

The balance-fact showed:—

Da.—Proprietors'-capital (deducting reserved shares in London and the colony

Reseaples (Interest on deposit, transfer fees, Camols cold at 93%, and dividend on Consols).

Els,457 19 3

Expenditure (Consols bought at 95%, charges since formation of company, passage money, remanueration and paramet deferred.

150 0 0

Preliminary expenses.

Total

Ca.—Pon Mountain freehold property.

252,000 0 0

Preliminary expenses.

1,304 5 0 Ca.—Dun Mountain freshold property
Preliminary expenses
Stock account, materials, rails, wagons, tools, and freights
Sundries.
Cash at bank, on deposit, and in hand
Sale of Consols at 93%
Dividend on Consols \$26,000 0 0 1,394 5 0 6,423 16 2 260 0 0 5,882 19 7 12,535 4 0 194 16 11

Cash at bank, on deposit, and in hand

Sale of Consols at 93%

Total

Total

Total

Total

The Cariaman said that on the occasion of the previous meeting there was a long discussion with reference to the road: until they had official notice from the manager and occamittee out there it was impossible for them to give an idea of what the road is; but they had heard it was practicable for two horsemen to ride abreast to the foot of the mountain, to which place a ledy had also ridden and partaken of a pic-nic. As to the probable expense of making a ratiroad they had been favoured with a rough estimate from Mr. Moody, who had been out there, and was well acquainted with the locality. He estimated that the expense of finishing the road to receive the rails—making the road and laying down ballsax and onlepers, would be 30971, but since that estimate was made the value of labour had increased from 6a to 10s, per day. Yet, as the Australian part of the part of the said of a labour was cheep they considered that they ought not to allow the men to stand they want of materials and tools. One shipment alone had been delayed, but that was now on its passage. Mr. Hacket that arrived at Melbourne on Oct. 17, and wouls proceed to Nelson immediately. Mr. Hacket was to furnish a full account upon his arrival of the state of affairs out there. The sum of 2001, per annum had been put down for the committee in the colony, and they would ask the shareholders to confirm that step. As the directers could not see the difficulties which they might have to contend with out there they had, of course, given them liberty to exercise their own discretion in many particulars, and as all the colonial committee were large shareholders the interest of the company would be well watched. The unsatisfactory state of the money market in this country had given them some anxiety, but they had been coining a little, although they had not commenced working the mines. They had very confidence in their bankers, and had no desire to speculate with the compa

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

PORT PHILLIP AND COLONIAL GOLD MINING COMPANY.

A general meeting of proprietors was held at the London Tavern, Bishopsgate, on Tuesday,

Mr. Wilking (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting. The report, an abstract of which appeared in the Journal last week, was taken as read.

The Chairman said he would now be happy to hear any remarks upon the report; and to bring them into a business form, he would move that the report be received.

Mr. Richardan said the course of proceeding was first to propose the report, to hear any remarks, to receive any amendment, and after the general business was done the meeting would be made special, for the purpose of reducing the number of directors to five—Capt! Vetch, Mr. Hanson, and himself intended to resign.

Mr. Richardson whated to know whether they were the three going out by rotation!—The Chairman replied that they were not. The parties going out by rotation!—The Chairman replied that they were not. The parties going out by rotation!—The Chairman replied that they were not. The parties going out by rotation would be Mr. J. G. Hanson, jun, Mr. H. Ranking, and Sir C. H. J. Rich, Bart. He should now be glad to hear any remarks.

Mr. Browambow considered they were in a state of quasi incolvency as regarded each: 56224, was now due to the Union Bank at Melbourne, and all they had to meet it was the land and buildings in Collins-street, Melbournes, which he believed were very valuable, as it was the Regent-street of Melbourne; but it must be mortgaged to the bank, as it ould not be supposed they would advance money without doing of the bank, as it ould not be apposed they would advance money without doing to the bank, as it ould not be apposed they would advance money without doing to the bank, as it ould not be apposed they would advance money without doing to the bank, as it ould not be apposed they would advance money without doing to the bank, as it ould not be apposed they would advance money without doing to the bank, as it ould not be apposed they would a

immediately it he considered it would beseft the company, but he held largely himself, and many of his friends were deeply interested. The personal hostility of the party was so well known that it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks on the protest.

Mr. Markes stated that a former Act of Parliament disqualified a party from being a director who was either bankrupt, insolvent, or compounded with his creditors; but this had been repealed, and, under the present law, only bankrupt and insolvents were disqualified.

The Charkans said they would now proceed to the business of the meeting. In July last it was stated by the superintendent at Santa Ana that they would make a profit of \$11,000 per month, and, with respect to that establishment, everything was going on satisfactorily. They had engaged seven Cornish miners, and by increasing the European force they were less dependent upon the natives, who became more mangeable. He had directed attention to the superintendent to be always looking abead, that they might be opening at one or two points, in case of any portion of their property failing. With regard to the profit at Santa Ana, in the seven months it amounted to \$77,603 3 50. Purima, eight months, \$6271 5 75. Marmato, seven months, a loss of \$1151. The financial state at the mines was, according to the last advices, highly satisfactory. At Bogota they had in the min \$48,141; at Santa Ana, \$15,503; at Marmato, \$13,223; at Purima, \$650: making together, \$83,377 in favour of the company. The superintendent had expended a large amount in dressing machinery, and if they had a good supply of water it was expected the returns would not fail off, as the general quality of mineral was faily equal to what they had been getting. At Candado Quebrada they had served two mills, as at that spot they had a large amount of mineral washed down from the mountains, and which required no mining, as it was merely to take it out of the ravine; and from that work and the minese the directors as together the total amount would

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, or needay,

Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair.

Mr. Comma (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the accounts an abstract of which was given in last week's Journal): they were received and dopted, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed.

Capt. James Richards's report, giving the fullest particulars of the different workings and prospects, was then read.

Capt. James Bichards's report, giving the fullest particulars of the different workings and prospects, was then read.

The Carraxas said, as the accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders, if there were any matters on which they wished information he would be most willing to give every explanation in his power. From the profit shown of 48M, is, must be deducted the loss shown in the last quarterly account of 3671, lis. 4d., so that the profit on the six months' working had been 1151, 9s. 3d. The last account included two months' ore against three months' cost, and the present account four months' ore against three months' cost, and the present account four months' ore against three months' he samplings had been monthly, they were now hi-monthly, this being a considerable saving in the expenses. He did not like giving estimated sums, but thought they were pretty extrect in those given. There was one feature in this mine which in many others, from the magnitude of the works, could not be carried out; he aliuded to paying the labour cost within a fortular latter the expiration of the past month. Also, that merchants' bills which accrued in November were included in the December cost, thus bringing up all the charges to the closest possible time.

abour, wages, surveys, materials, machinery. 2683 5 2

Balance to credit ... 386 14 10 mg been the opinion of eminent miners and geologists that the neighbouring Mona and Parys Mines did not contain all the copper of the island; and, on the contrary, that the whole of the locality abounded in mineral wealth. In his opinion, the proceedings detailed in the report confirmed those views; and though the report of Capt. Williams warranted the expectation of the Chairman, that the funds in hand would suffice, he (Mr. Chaffer) was prepared to incur any expense that might be necessary to develope what he considered the valu-

incur any expense that might be necessary to develope what he considered the valuable district comprised in the grant.

The committee of management were re-elected. A vote of thanks was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

The committee of management were re-received. A vote of thinnes was given to the Chairman, and the meeting separated.

In obsdience to the wishes of the company, I forward you my general report respecting these mines. They are strated a short distance from the town and Port of Amiwen, on the lands of Mr. Roberts, under a lease, for the liberal terms of 1-16th lavels going sust in the for

poss of the property without the consent of the directors, as it would be necessary to have the seal of the company affixed to make a good tide.

A flux amount accomission that he peak better wind up at conse.

The hear the seal of the company affixed to make a good tide.

A flux amount accomission that he peak better wind up at conse.

The peak per properior would submit a resolution to that effect!—The amendment was then put and lost, and the motion for receiving the report carried.

Mr. Sorrow next proposed that a committee or investigation be appointed, with the expital late, and the object in view was to assertate their position which are working on the east side, and immediately adjoining the expital late, and the object in view was to assertant the part and present position of the company, and its fature prospects.—Mr. Cittyr seconded the resolution.

The Cataxaxa opposed the neigron, the area of the company, and its fature prospects.—Mr. Cittyr seconded the resolution.

The Cataxaxax opposed the neigron distance and present position of the company, and its fature prospects.—Mr. Cittyr seconded the resolution.

The Cataxaxax opposed the neigron distance and present position of the company should be wound-up in closs. The money was lost, and could not be privately assembled to the property of the company should be wound-up in closs. The money was lost, and could not be privately and the property of the company should be wound-up in closs. The money was lost, and could not be privately and the property of the company and the property o

TREWETHA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday Mr. JOHN BALSTER in the chair.

Mr. DUNSFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the fol-wing report from Capts. Thos. Richards and Wm. Rows:—

Mr. Dunwroup (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report from Capts. Thos. Richards and Wm. Rowe:—

Jan. 33.—Since the last general meeting we have changed all the pitwork from the 50 to the bottom of the mine, and attached an additional boiler to the engine, the whole of which answers our fullest expectation. The esquine-shaft has been eans to fathoms, making the whole depth 9 fms. below the 70; in the latter 4 fms. the ground is of the most favourable description—a beautiful congenial killss, and we have every reason to hope the lode, when reached in the next level, will show a decided improvement. The 70, south from engine-shaft, has been extended 16 fms. 4f. 4i., this ground has been more or less productive, varying in value from 5t. 5d. 4g. per fathom. The 70 north has been extended 11 fms.; throughout this drivage the ground has been hard, and the lode, comparatively speaking, poor; the presentend now appears to be changing for the better, and we expect an improvement, as the lode in the winze over this point and the 50 northward therefrom, for 15 fms. in length, is tolerably productive. The 60 north has been driven 31 fms. 3 ft. 6 in.; the former 16 fms. varied in value from 5t. to 22, per fm., in the latter 5 fathoms the lode has been disordered and poor. The 50 has been extended northward 13 fms. 4 ft. 6 in.; no paying ground has yet been discovered, but this level should be continued with all possible speed towards the junction of the two lodes, about which there is a very fine-elvan ourse, and altogether this may be considered avery promising piece of new ground. The stopes now workshift 15 fms. below the 70 before cross-cutting to the lode, as having such a favourable change in the character of the ground, we consider the chances of an improvement at that depth much greater.

The following statement of accounts was then read:

Balance last audit

Leader of the ground of the ground of the character of the ground we consider the chances of an improvement at that dep

640 5 0 1781 9 4 6 4 3= £2437 19 7 ... £ 838 5 4

Total balance

serious and some hot thought they were pretive cereed in those given. There was one feature in this being a considerable saving it the expenses. He did not lite giving estimated same, but thought they were pretive cereed in those given. There was one feature in this mise which is many others, from the magnitude of the works, could represent the control of the past month. Also, that merchants' bills which accread in November were included in the Desember cost, thas bringing up at lite charges to the closest possible time.

Mr. M. Rozanzas said, having been in the neighbourhood of the mine he had been informed that the reserves of ore were considerably more than given by Gaptain Richards, and believing that they had an accolient mine, and that the return would be a considerably more than given by Gaptain Richards, and believing that they had an accolient mine, and that the return would be a considerably more than given by Gaptain Richards, and believing that they had an accolient mine, and that the return would be a considerable of the common than the construction of the past the neighbourhood of the mine he had been finded that the return would be a considerably more than given by Gaptain Richards, and believing that the plant and the return would be a considerably more than given by Gaptain Richards, and believing that the plant and the plant and the return would be a considerable of the common that the return would be a considerable of the common that the common that the district of the past the neighbourhood of the mine he had been a feature of the past the plant and the considerable of the common that the considerable of the past the neighbourhood of the mine he had been a feature of the past the plant the considerable of the common that the common that the plant the considerable of the common that the proper of the former thought have been a feature of the former thought have been a feature of the former throught have been designed to that the proper of the former of the past the past the plant the plant th

Messrs. Powell and Cooke have communicated the following remarks:—
The advance in the prices of copper and tin has caused great buoyaney in the market during the week. A considerable amount of business has been done in the shares of of good dividend and progressive mines, at advanced prices. There is yet a large margin between the present and former price of shares that were ruling previous to the panie. Money having become comparatively cheap, together with the prospect of a further rise in the prices of metals, will, doubtless, have a tendency to enhance the price of mining stock for some time to come. And seeing that the market is more free from new concerns than at almost any other period, greater attention will be paid to the mines that are well established and practically managed, which offer such advantages for the investment of capital as do not exist in any other security. We feel assured that if the public be fairly treated the result of their investments will be such as to cause a renewal of confidence in Stritish mines as a medium for the employment of capital. We have to record improvements in several mines during the week. At the Vale of Towy, the look in the 50, nor the of Bonville's shift, is producing 35 ewis. of lead ore per fim. against 25 cwis. In act week's report. This mine at no former period presented such favorable prospects as at present, and the resuming of dividends at the next meeting appears to be beyond a doubt. South Frances shares having receded from 240, 250 to 180, 180, owing to the disputed boundary with. West Basset, have been in good demand, and have advanced to 210, buyers. We are advised of an improvement in the 164 and 60 fm.

the improvement in the standard larger profits may be satisficated in fature. Butlers have advanced from 250 to 300, buyers. Affred Consols have advanced from 13 to 14½, 15. Talvaddons have been in fair domands at ½ to 6½. Sortridge Consols at 28t. 3d. to 27s. 6d., with dividend. The propristy of dealaring this dividend, seeing that the prospect of the mine are at presents little cloudy, has been a subject of mush discussion. We hope, however, and fully believe, that when the levels are extended further west, something of importance will be met with there. It will be ramembered that these charse were at one period selling at 7 to 7½; and the prospects in the 30 fully warranted the price, as will be seen by the quantity of ore that has been sold since the mine commenced, which, including carriage, amounts to 33,940f. 9-s., the principal part of which was raised above the 40, cast of Hitchinn's shaft, thus showing the richness of the lode for some 60 fms. in length in this part of the mine. We make those observations, as the question is sometimes asked why Sortridge Consols were ever 7f, per share? It is apparent to any one at all conversant with mining operations, that had the lode been as valuable in the 40 and 50, as in the 20 and 30, this mine would have been second only to Devon Great Consols in the whole district. 8t. Day United Mines have been largely dealt in at 19s. 6d. to 31s. per share, owing to the improvement in the icde in the 80, west of Singer's shaft; this, together with the advance in price of copper and tin, will tend to augment the monthly profits of these important mines. A dividend of 1s. will be declared at the coming meeting. Wheal Bassets have been in demand, with almost an absence of sellers. Kelly Brays fully maintain their late rise; the advance is warranted by the improved prospects of the mine. The discovery of the same shoot of ore in the 45 as is seen in the level above (the 30) has considerably enhanced the value of this property. Wheal Kitty (8t, Agnes), under the able local mana

THE MINERS' FRIENDS-No. III. MOBTON'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE AND SIGNAL BELL.

Monton's Patent Wire-Rope and Signal Bell.

Little did the author of the "Bal Boy" suppose, when his narrative was being printed for circulation, that the dreadful drama was actually converted into a tragedy in real life, by the death of the poor little boy John Thomas, as was proved by the next week's newspaper. Little thought we in preparing this article of our series that we should have had so sorrowful, yet withal so truthful and substantial, a proof of our assertion and our title.

We subjoin an extract from the Cornwall Gassite of Jan. 15:—

John Sprague, aged 55, was killed in Wheal Busy, under the following circumstances:—Bichard Williams, the lander at the shaft, deposed that he saw the deceased and his comrades before they west underground. They told him they were going down to send up some attle and a ladder, but he did not know which they intended to send up first. About two hours afterwards he sent down the hibble to them, and after it had been down rather longer than usual, he was led to suppose, from the shaking of the chain and from the sound, that there was a token to wind up, and he gave notice to that effect to the engineman. He did not know whether they were sending up the kibble or the ladder until he looked down the shaft, and saw the end of the ladder within a few feet of the surface. He then rung for the engineman to stop the engine, which he did. By that time the end of the ladder was within a few feet of the surface. He then rung for the engineman to stop the engine, which he did. By that time the end of the ladder was within a few feet of the surface. He then rung for the engineman to stop the engine, which he did. By that time the end of the ladder was within a few feet of the surface. He then rung for the engines to pot the elaciness of the chain between the pullies caused the whole he had the within the ladder was teled to the chain to break; and the ladder and deceased, who was on if, fell into the shaft. Witness did not know the deceased was coming up with the ladder to the shaft

up with the chain. Neither of them had ramp to wind-up, but, in order to lash the wards him, and they both thought the shaking of the chain in that way, and its counding against the iron stawes of the ladder, might very likely be mistakes by the lander for a token to wind-up. The jury were of the same opinion, and returned a verdict of "hecidental Death."

We deem it necessary to insert the article in extenso, that our subject may be the better understood, and its merits be the more easily appreciated. It appears that this poor fellow lost his life in the first place by an improper signal—the mer rattling of the chain in his necessary work, as was proved by evidence, having been misunderstood as a signal to wind-up. Can this be called anything short of carelessness, a want of some cheap and easily applied adaptation for this purpose, or a sad neglect amongst the men themselves and their employers, even when the parties at surface and below both knew that they were about to send up a rather dangerous lot of stuff? Does it not display a gross fault somewhere? Had one of the little ingeniously contrived, simple, and withal cheap instruments (from 16s. to 17s. 6d. each), mentioned at the head of our article, been provided, his accident would have been prevented, and the unfortunate man spared to his family. The space occupied is trivial, its action certain, and so wholly different from sounds or signs usually employed that mistake is impossible. It was originally introduced to supersede the cumbrous and noisy "clackers," at one-half of the expense of which they may be provided; they are far more effective in sound, without he horrid din of the antiquated instrument, and less liable to be degrated by accident. It is an improvement acknowledged by all who have seen and heard it: custom, however, will prevent its immediate introduction. "Wheal So-and-so has got clackers, and we must have clackers too." It was done to side against the walls of the shaft, or that he had no been knocked on the head by some projecting roc skip lull of mortality instead of copper, and expressed his wonder that the captain dared to break his own positive orders. It was done, however, to test its security and steadiness of action; few would dare the feat by chain, as the rebound by the "swag" is always severe, the rigidity of the wire-rope effectually prevented that effect; the journey was performed with perfect case, not half so much jolting as a ride on the West Cornwall Railway would involve, the only jerk experienced being at the change from the underlie to the perpendicular of the shaft. On enquiry, it appeared that the kibble fillers, when weary, had frequently smuggled themselves up in the skip. Captain Pascoe expressed himself satisfied that by due caution this would be a desirable mode of ascent and descent for miners: the skip, when filled, brought up 25 cwts. of ore at a time, and hauled it from the 118 fm. level in 2½ or 3 minutes. No time is lost by there being only one skip—at the bottom a false or fixed skip is filled, whilst the full one is ascending or descending; by withdrawing a bar the empty skip is filled from the fixed one in a second, and hauling again commences. The agents declare a considerable saving in the cost of drawing is effected, but we are disposed to consider it in a still more favourable light—vix., its application to effect the ascent and descent of mines; speaking practically of its perfect case and undoubted safety.

We have seen these ropes in use at various collieries applied to this purpose with perfect success, to the entire exclusion of hemp and chain. Had one of Morton's wire-ropes and signals been used in the shaft where the poor miner was killed, not only would profit have been gained to the adventurers by their adoption, but the accident prevented, and the life of

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the unfortunate, but self-possessed, man spared to his 'amity. We are aware time is required to overcome that prejudice which is invariably excited against nevelty and improvement, and in fraction of these invaluable inventions mount wait their time ere they can persuade the miner to introduce no attices, however important and effective. We urge mine proprietors 'visit the South Frances Mine, take a ride up and down, when we aver anying seen and experienced them in use, they will admit at once the are really the "Miners' Friends."

GEOLOGY AND MINING .- No. I.

The relation of Geology to Mining, or indeed that of any science to the industrial pursuit with which it is most nearly allied, is evidently a consideration of the very greatest importance. I propose in these papers shortly to discuss what, in this instance, the relation is, and how the Science can be brought to bear upon the Industry so as to produce useful

The relation of Geology to Mining, or indeed that of any science to the industrial pursuit with which it is most nearly allied, is evidently a consideration of the very greatest importance. I propose in these papers shortly to discuss what, in this instance, he relation is, and how the Science can be brought to bear upon the Industry so as to produce uneful practical results.

But in thus looking at Geology in a practical point of view, we must be careful to remember that this is not its main object. The real aim of this science, as of every other, is the mere pursuit of scientific truth, without any regard to its applications to the use of man. What the general public, or practical mea, fail to bear this in mind, it is not surprising that the progress of many departments of science should be entirely misapprehanded. Science is not utilitiarian, it investigates and touches us the great and affect the progress of our subject of the progress of our control of the progress of progress of the progress of the progress of the progress of progress of progress of the progress of progress of progress of progress of progress of the progress of an interest of the progress of a progress of progress of a progress of progress of the progress of a progress of the progress of a progress of a progress of the progress of a progress of the progress of a progress of a progress of a progress of a progress of the progress of a progress of the progress of a progress of the progress of the progress of a progress of the progress of the progress of a progress of the p

RATING OF MINES.—In the discussion which took place at the meeting at Truro of the committee appointed to represent the mining interest of the county, which meeting was briefly referred to in our last Journal, Mr. Robartes stated that he had no reason to alter the opinion he had previously expressed; and to prevent that profits and machinery of mines being rated, he argued that the lord should be tated on his royalties, and his name inserted on the rate book as the occupier; he thought that the Act should either be made prospective in the operation, or that the lord should be compelled to pay the rates on existing lesses, notwithstanding any clauses to the contrary. He would deeline taking any part in introduced, and the lord rated on his dues. Mr. Allen easing nay art in introduced, and the lord rated on his dues. Mr. Allen easy no necessity for introducing the intended bill; he contended that mining conferred a great benefit on sgriculture, and that it was bad policy to add any burdens on the employment of the population. Mr. P. P. Smith thought it would tend to remove all doubt respecting rating profits by rating the lord as occupier. Mr. Boger would not object to such a course. Mr. Morcom considered that the evidence given was very conflicting, and with respect to the opinions of the members of the select committee they were anything but unanimous. When he came there that day he thought he should have been enlightened a little on the subject; but he had not been, and, therefore, was of the same opinion as before. He was convinced that if a bill were introduced on the basis of the report of the select committee, it would be doing that which was never intended by this local committee. Mr. Williams had always stated that he was desirous of seeing the mode of rating minus restored which had existed previous to the trial of the case Rex v. Tremayne; the provision referred to was, therefore, a most important one, and he (Mr. Morcom) did not see how they could promore any bill founded on the report of the select c RATING OF MINES.—In the discussion which took place at the meeting

MINING NOTABILIA

THE MINING JOURNAL.

ASHBURTON UNITED TIN AND COPPER MYRES.—It is satisfactory to find that during the depressed state of trade, and the severe tightness of the money market, which have prevailed for the last few months, a wealthy and spirited company has been formed to effectually work these mines. The completion of so difficult a task during such a period see has almost inseredible; and I can only attribute the fact to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. N. Emor and Capt. Wm. Hosking, who have been engaged in the work, and to whom great praise is due. I am proud to find that the management of the mines is vested in the hands of these gentlemen, who are decidedly the right men in the right places; and, under such an able management, I do not healtate to state that the unless will realise the most sanguine expectations of every shareholder. Operations are now commenced, and several tons of tin drawn to surface.—W. W.

every shareholder. Operations are now commenced, and several tons of tin drawn to surface.—W. W.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Having had an occasion lately to pass through a rich mining district in this county, my attention was agreeably called to the excellent prospects of mines almost, I may say, unknown out of the immediate neighbourhood, cocasioned by their being held chiefly by private gentlemen. Had publicity been given through your yaluable Journal, doubtless the excellent sett, which I was sorry to see almost at a stand, would have resulted from its working. The sett I allude to is the Caylan Mine, in the parlabes of Liantrynmair and Darowen, and held under a lease from file wating W. Yunn, Bart. for 21 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-16th. The adjoining mines are the Dyliffe, Dyfygwm, Brynfedwyn, Rhosebydol, Bacheiddon, and Tysa. These celebrated mines are well known in the locality as being profitable to the shareholders, but are not generally known, being, with the exception of one or two, held by private gentlemen. There are several does laid open, and much work has been done at Caylan, both underground and at surface. The stratum is very congenial for making large quantities of lead; and, taking into consideration the extent of the sett, the present cheering appearance of the different levels, the character of the lodes, the geological position of the mine-I do not hesitate to say, with other practical miners, that if Caylan was properly worked by a spirited company it would soon rank with its neighbours, and would remunerate the shareholders for their outlay.—Fairs Plany: Abradosy.

Tolvadders.

would remanerate the same noticers for their outlay.—Fair Flay: Aperdossy.

Tolvadden Mine.—Private letters, on which we can confide, state an improvement has taken place on the east of the cross-course, giving every appearance of meeting with a course of one shortly. The bottom level west is improving; the ground at the engine-shaft is also looking more favourable daily. Every information we get seems to point out this mine as the great Cornish triumph of the time.

of meeting with a course of ore shortly. The bottom level west is improving; the ground at the engine-shaft is also looking more favourable daily. Every information we get seems to point out this mine as the great Cornish triumph of the time.

Dantmoora.—Seoing in your last Journal some remarks on Dartmoor and its minerals, and having traversed over this vast tract on several occessions, allow me to say that I have never heard of, or seen, but on one occasion, capper in Dartmoor. Granite or lead in has been found in abundance, and no doubt by the ansients worked largely; the only mine that has been productive and profitable for copper neur Dartmoor has been the old Wheat Friendship, so celebrated for its riches and dividends. But, no doubt, if mines near the Dartmoor granite were properly worked, and to sufficient dopths, that-many a good mine would result, and be equally productive. The best lead mine near Dartmoor granite was the old Wheat Betay, near Wheat Friendship, worked by Messrs. Taylor and Co.; thousands of tons of pig.-lead have been smelted, and a great quantity of silver refined. This mine was carried on for some time, raising large quantities, and smelting on the mines their own ore. Report says now, with proper and efficient machinery, this mine would pay profits; at the last working the machinery was bad, and there was a continuation of breakages, which incurred heavy expenses, and this stopped old Wheat Betsy.

Grarat Whall YOu.—The decision of the committee, that the whole of the staff shall work at a vast reduction of their wages (if report be correct, 30s. per month, it will not be submitted to) has created quite a sensation in Heiston and its neighbourhood; it is also said the men are to work 12-hour cores in all parts of the mine—a physical impossibility, as it will be deliberately murdering the men to work so long in some parts—which will lead to all the best one descring the locality for places where they will be treated like men, and not worke has alarves.

East Russell has every appear

"green as a leck."—G. G.

Wheal Emma (Buckfastleigh).—An important discovery has been made
in new ground near this mine. A lode of copper from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing rich
grey and malleable copper, and a gossan of the finest description, is found running
into a hill, which gives 80 fms. of backs in the addit level. This sett is granted by the
Earl of Macclesfield to the adventurers in Wheal Emma.

into a niii, which gives 30 fms. of backs in the adit level. This sett is granted by the Earl of Macciesfield to the adventurers in Wheal Emms.

The VIRTUOUS LADY MINE is looking well, and will soon be in the sampling list with a good pile of rich ore. The proprietors are taking the right steps to have this mine developed by offering high tribute. The old workings are immense, and vast quantities of ore must have been taken away and sold during the short time that it last worked, and with a few miners nearly 6000l, worth of ore was sold, and there is no doubt that by Capt. J. Williams' time 100,000l, worth was sold. It will well repay the trouble of a visit to those vast caverns and specimen vughs, which this mine has been so celebrated for. On Monday last the Old Lady was visited by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who explored this mine in a miner-like manner, such as would have done credit to many a miner for their courage. They formed a motiey group, the ladies wearing the miners' dresses, with candica in their hands. On reaching the surface a good spread was laid in the counting-house, to which ample justice was done. The Chairman proposed the healths of Her Majesty and the royal family, which was responded to by three good English cheers. Next followed—Long life and health to the Princess Royal and her Cosnort. Success to the Virtuous Lady, and the neighbouring mines. Nor was the working miner forgotten on this auspicious occasion, each individual working thereon having a shilling presented to him to drink—Long life and prosperity to the Princess Royal of Great Britain, and her husband the Prince of Prassia. Thus ended the celebration of the royal wedding-day at the Virtuous Lady Mine.

Mizen Head Mine.—From the advertisement in our paper of last week.

husband the Frince of Prussia. Thus ended the celebration of the royal wedding-day at the Virtuous Lady Mine.

Mixen Head Mine.—From the advertisement in our paper of last week, it suppares that this mine is to be sold on Wednesday next, at the offices of Master Brooke, in Dublin. We are informed that it is very probable, from the long delay that has taken place under the Winding-up Acts, and the apathy shown, that the lease of this property can be obtained at a comparatively small cost, and with a good title. The Misen Head Company had paid 4000t, in cash for the mine, but their affairs having been mismanged they had not the means to work it.

CHANCELLORSVILLE FREEHOLD COMPANY.—We have been informed that Captain Hoskings, the agent of these works, has applied to Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, in order to ascertain if he can in any way assist him and the unfortunate miners, to whom wages are due from the directors. This nobleman has replied there is no fund available for the purpose of assisting British subjects of their class who may be in foreign countries, such only being applicable to examen in distress; but, at the same time, he has promised to write to the authorities here, detailing the position of the agent and the men, in the hope that means will be taken to rescue them from the dilemma in which they have been placed by the culpable neglect of those who employed them. Notwithstanding these unfavourable reports, and the failures at Frodsham, there are yet those who have faith in the future success of the association.

Western Africa Malachite Coffer Mines Company.—An influential association has been formed for the purpose of working the rich mines of copper situate at Bembe, near Ambuella, in the district of Enooge, in the province of Angola, in Western Africa. These mines have been known from remote times, and for a long period great quantities of malachite have been brought down by the natives and exchanged for European goods. The shipments of this valuable mineral, which from the reports of the natives is said to exist in large quantities, amounts to several hundred tons per annum. In the concession of the mineral deposits at Bembe, it is provided that no siave labour shall be employed, and the promoters believe this may prove an important element in the civilization of Western Africa and the suppression of the slave trade. A fort (which is garrisoned by a detachment of 150 Portugese soldiers, at the cost of the association) has been constructed to protect the mines. The military force was accompanied by Capt. John Tonkin and two Cornish miners, together with a party of Portugese. He describes the old workings of the native to consist of large pite, or quarries, by which the vein has been opened to the surface. The lode is 45 feet wide, running south-east and north-west, underlying north, and consisting cheigh of clay and iron ore, with a small quantity of quartix. The lode has been proved by four adits, and traced to a length of 550 fathoms. Captain Tonkin values the leader of malachite on the south side of the lode at 2001, per fm., in the adit at 3001, and in a sink 4 fms. below this level at 3501. With two English miners and two Portugese, sesisted by native negroes, 7000 arobas, equal to 100 tons, were raised, and all the timbering placed. During five months of last year, 340 tons of malachite were raised; of this quantity 146 tons were sold here, and realised 561, per ton, the produce of copper being 50 per cent. The mines are situate on a long of the south from 31. to 41, per ton. An expedition left on the 14th ins WESTERN APRICA MALACHITE COPPER MINES COMPANY, -An influen

Breaking of another Wire-rope—Fatal Accident to Two Men in a Barytes Mine.—On Wednesday night, at the Bulthey Barytes (or Spar) Mine, at Middletown, near to the road from Shrew-bury to Welshpool, and just over the Shropshire border, as three men were working in the shafts abarrel of water, weighing about 30 r4 cwts. was being drawn up, and when about 30 yards from the bottom the rope broks, and the barrel fell upon Henry Poole and John Hodgitse, killing the former upon the spot, and the latter surviving only about an hour. The rope, a wire one, was nearly new; its breaking strain was 4 tons; working load, 12 cwts.; but it was never used at a greater strain than 6 cwts.

Explosion of Fire-damp from Using Naked Candles in a Colliery.—At the Brandy Colliery, Rhoellanerchrugog, nine men were burnt and two more hart, by an explosion of fire-damp in a new pit, caused by the rashness of the workmen, who, after blasting some coal, went into the workings with naked candles, instead of using the lamps which are provided for them by the company.

Death from Falling Down a Shaft.—At North Wheal Robert, near Hor-rabridge, an accident occurred on Tuesday, which terminated fatally to Thos. Chubb, a poor fatheriess lad, about 14 years old. The lad was descending the shaft, when he alipped from the ladder, and fell a distance of 15 fms.; his head and body were severely

THE PATENT LAW, AS RECENTLY AMENDED,-No. IX. BY P. W. CAMPIN.

ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSPER OF PATENTS.—It will be observed that the letters patent are made out to the patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns: whence the patent right becomes an assignable right. In law, the patent is denominated an incorporeal chattel, and may be dealt with as such. By the Act of 1852, an assignment or transfer must be registered at the Patent Office. Assignments should be effected by proper logal documents, as otherwise the intentions of the parties may not be effectuated in law.

LICENSES may be granted by the patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns. Licenses can only be properly made by deed under seal, registered at the Patent Office. In practice, licenses are granted for a yearly rent, or a royalty or license due, of so much on each article, or on a given number of articles, with clauses requiring the keeping and verifying of accounts, &c.

accounts, &c.

LITIGATION ON PATENTS.—Patent litigation is of three kinds:—The action against the patentee to repeal the patent; the proceedings by the patentee against infringers; and the action for the penalty (under Lord Brougham's Act), for the copying of the patentee's name or mark on pirated articles. The action to repeal the patent, termed an action of scire facias, from the name of the writ under which the proceedings are originated, is an action in the name of the Crown against the patentee, requiring him to show why his patent should not be repealed and cancelled, as being invalid from not possessing those qualities which have been before set forth as necessary in a valid patent. This action can only be brought with the sanction of the Attorney-General, who requires, before he gives his sanction, that a good case should be made out to his satisfaction, and that the party seeking to prosecute enter into a bond (usually for 10001.), conditioned to pay all the costs, charges, and expenses of the patentee, in case the patent be not adjudged to be repealed. The proceedings will be successful if it can be proved that the patent is wanting in any of those attributes which have been already treated of under the headings, "Title of the invention, "Manufacture," "Novelty," "Utility," "Patentee," "Provisional specification," and "Specification." The proceedings by the patentee against infringers may be by bill in Chancery, praying for an injunction to stop the infringement or piracy; and by sect. 42 of the Act of 1852, the common law courts have power to grant injunctions. Or the proceedings may be by an action at law for damages, and then the court may grant injunction. The injunction, in the first instance, is usually a provisional matter, until the patentee has tried his action at law for damages, which he is commonly required to try and to succeed in before the injunction is rendered perpetual.—Patent Office, Strand. accounts, &c.
LITIGATION ON PATENTS.—Patent litigation is of three kinds:

CALIFORNIA AND ITS RESOURCES.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS RESOURCES.*

From the large amount of British capital expended in California, and the number of Englishmen deriving advantage from the extended commerce which the gold discoveries induced, an account of the present position of that state will be read with deep interest. The precious metals are of vital importance to industry and commerce; by the gold discoveries the social condition of all classes and all countries was sensibly improved; there appears everything to justify the anticipation that ere long it will be universally acknowledged that mining enterprise generally has more influence apon the prosperity of every country than any other branch of industry. Banish mining from England, and where would be her power? How could she maintain the pre-estimenes she now enjoys? And, on the other hand, introduce the English system of mining, combined with the energy and perseverance so readily observable in English missing-and mine adventurers into France, Germany, or the United States, and how materially would the position of those countries be improved. In the United States, espainly mould the position of those countries be improved. In the United States, espainly in the state of the state of the state of the state of the laws all that adventurers could desire; and in Germany, although their mode of working is held up as a pattern, it cannot be denied that there lacks the English energy to which we owe so much. Combine the science of the German in mining operations with the energy and practical skill of the Englishman, and we shall have a system which will be as near as may be to perfection.

In referring to California's present posit on and population, Mr. Seyd remarks that the news of the discovery, although people were at first increduous, spread rapidly throughout the whole civilised word, and immigrants of all classes poured is not the country, the majority resorting to the gold fields, where they must with various success: he then conduct us through the period of California's rising prosper

master of his subject, and will well repay the perusal by any person desirous of obtaining useful information relating to California.

Prevention of Stram-Boiler Explosions.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Association was held on Tuesday (Mr. Hy. Houldsworth in the chair). The committee in their report state that during the past year 3979 visits had been made, and 1692 boilers inspected. These visits had disclosed that 107 boilers, or 6½ per cent. of the whole, were in a dangerous condition; 337 indications of engines had also been taken. The balance sheet still showed a deficiency in the annual subscriptions, as compared with the expenditure. The receipts from all sources during the past year had amounted to 1683/. 11s. 3d.; and the expenditure to 1684/. 7s. 5d. The salaries of the sub-inspectors had been increased from 104/. to 120/. per annum. Amendments had been made in the rules, providing for the periodical inspection of boilers by the chief and sub-inspectors. The committee earnestly urged upon members the absolute necessity of numbering permanently each boiler upon their works. The report of the chief inspection. Mr. R. E. Longridge, estated that the number of mills under inspection of Doc. 31 was 555, comprising 1592 boilers, and 1314 engines, representing a total of 46,186 nominal horses power. The 1592 boilers were of the following constructions: 1130 cylindricals, with internal flues; 100 cylindrical, without internal flues; 115 Gallowsy's; 131 multitubular; 41 multiflued; 68 Butterloy; and 12 wagon. Of these, 107 were found working in a dangerous state from the following causes:—over pressure, 11; corresion, 17; fracture of plates of angle iron, 18; mileconstruction, or indiciency of aslety valves, 12; defective condition of asfety valves, 13; distoof water guages, 17; injury resulting from defency of water, 42; from defective condition of asfety valves, 44; of water gauges, 11; and of pressure gauges, 16: making a total of 181. In conclusion, the inspector recommended greater attention to the

PERSONS EMPLOYED ON RAILWAYS.—A parliamentary return of the number and description of persons employed on the railroads of the United Kingdom on June 30, 1857, shows that the length of line open at that period was 5942 miles (for the whole of the United Kingdom), and the total number of stations 3121; there were employed on such railroads 221 secretaries and managers, 28 treasurers, 150 engineers, 398 superintendents, 198 storekeepers, 201 cashiers and accountants, 997 inspectors or timekeepers, 3411 stationmasters, 404 ticket collectors, 156 draughtemen, 8712 clerks, 1335 foremen, 3563 enjoyders, 2644 assistant drivers or firmen, 3716 gaards or breaksmen, 21,397 artifleers, 2853 switchmen, 1998 gatekeepers, 2349 police or watchmen, 17,091 porters or medsengers, 2360 pisatespers, 26,285 labourers, and 2885 persons in miscellaneous ways. The number of employee on the open railroads of the United Kingdom at end of June, 1856, was 102,107, whereas the number nows 100,000. On 3193 miles of unopendrailways there were employed at the end of last June 44,037 persons, so that the railway business of the employed 116,634 were in England and Wales, 20,172 in Seotland, and 16,891 in Ireland.

Mr. W. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Iron-Works, who created such a

Mr. W. Clay, of the Mersey Steel and Iron-Works, who created such a sensation at a meeting of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, was specially introduced to the gathering by Sir John Rennie, who was the first person to discover the extraordinary talent and genius of his portegs.—Court Circular.

California and its Resources: a work for the Merchant, the Capitalists, and the Emigrant. By Ernest Seyd. London: Trübner and Co.

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simmediately if he considered it would benefit the company, but he held largely himself, and many of his friends were deeply interested. The personal hostility of the party was so well known that it was unnecessary for him to make any remarks on the protest.

Mr. Markes stated that a former Act of Farliament disqualified a party from being a director who was either bankrupt, insolvent, or compounded with his creditors; but this had been repeated, and, under the present law, only bankrupts and insolvents were disqualified.

The Chainman said they would now proceed to the business of the meeting. In July last it was stated by the superintendent at 3 anta Ana that they would make a prodit of \$11,000 per month, and, with respect to that establishment, everything was going on satisfactorily. They had engaged seven Cornish miners, and by increasing the European force they were less dependent upon the natives, who became more manageable. He had directed attention to the superintendent to be always looking shead, that they might be opening at ome or two points, in case of any portion of their property failing. With regard to the profit at Santa Ana, in the seven months it amounted to \$77,693 5 50. Purima, eight months, \$627 1 5 75. Marmato, seven months, a loss of \$1151. The financial state at the mines was, according to the last advices, highly satisfactory. At Bogota they had in the min \$48,141; at Santa Ana, \$15,563; at Marmato, \$13,223; at Parima, \$5650: making together, \$33,377 in favour of the company. The superintendent had expended a large amount in dressing machinery, and if they had a good supply of water it was expected the returns would not fail off, as the general quality of mineral was fully equal to what they had been getting. At Candado Quebrada they had deverted two mills, as at that spot they had a large amount of mineral was fully equal to what they had been getting. In the subject of the superior of the s

SORTRIDGE CONSOLS MINING COMPANY.

A quarterly general meeting of shareholders was held at the London Tavern, or needay, Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair.

Taesday, Mr. W. A. Thomas in the chair.

Mr. Couns (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting and the accounts (an abstract of which was given in last week's Journal); they were received and adopted, and the minutes of the last meeting confirmed.

Capt, James Richards' report, giving the failest particulars of the different workings and prospects, was then read.

The Charmans said, as the accounts had been in the hands of the shareholders, if there were any matters on which they wished information he would be most willing to give every explanation in his power. From the profit shown of 4831, it, must be deducted the loss shown in the last quarterly account of 3671, 11s. 4d., so that the profit on the six months' working had been 1154, 9s. 3d. The last secount included two months' ore against three months' east, and the present account four months' ore against three months' east, and the present account four months' ore against three months' east, and the present account four months' cost, and the present account four months' cost and the present account four months' cost gainst three months' east, and the present account four months' cost gainst three months, the samplings had been monthly, they were now bi-monthly, this being a considerable saving in the expenses. He did not like giving estimated suns, but thought they were pretty correct in those given. There was one feature in this mine which in many others, from the magnitude of the works, could not be earried out; he alluded to paying the labour cost within a fortnight after the expiration of the past month. Also, that merchants' bills which accrued in November were included in the December cost, thus bringing up all the charges to the closest possible time.

The azent's report having been adopted—

expiration of the past month. Also, that merchants' bills which accrued in November were included in the Desember cost, thus bringing up all the charges to the closest possible time.

The agent's report having been adopted—
Mr. M. RICHARDS said, having been in the neighbourhood of the mine he had been informed that the reserves of ore were considerably more than given by Captain Richards, and believing that they had an excellent mine, and that the returns would continue the same, he would beg to propose a dividend of 1s. 6d, per share.

The CRAIMAM, in reply, said nothing could be more difficult to arrive at than the actual reserves in a mine. Capt. Richards's opinion was borne out by Capt. Clymo, who had inspected the mine, and from his personal knowledge of the former thought they might put every confidence in his report. However careful an agent might be in his escientisticas, the ground might alter, which would carry them astray. An instance came to his own knowledge—a piece of ground of above 10 fms. in depth had a block of bad ground which came in between the ore which was in the level above, and extended to within 5 in. of the top of the level below, and the ground was estimated to tarn out 3 tons of ore per fm.

It was then moved by Mr. RICHARDS, seconded by Mr. H. W. PETTIS, that a dividend of 1s. 6d. per share be declared, payable on Feb. 20.

Mr. HALLETT observed that, as far as he was concerned, he would have preferred that the dividend should have been delayed so that they might have made a larger one at the next meeting.

Upon which the following amendment was proposed by Capt. TaiscovT, and seconded by Mr. M. CALLAR —"That as it appears there is not unficient cash now in hand to pay the proposed dividend, it be not declared at this meeting." Upon a division, was then passed.

Mr. W. Micuralt would be ground and inspected the mine. They had a very large and powerful cross-course, and it was his firm opinion that their main lode was farther north, and he should advise that Capt. Richards be request

EAST MONA COPPER MINES COMPANY.

The first annual meeting of proprietors was held on Jan. 22, at the company's of-

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REFORT OF CAPT. WILLIAMS.

In obedience to the wishes of the company, I forward you my general report repecting these mines. They are situated a short distance from the town and Port of
aniweb, on the lands of Mr. Roberts, under a lesse, for the liberal serms of 1-16th

pose of the property without the consent of the directors, as it would be necessary to have the seal of the company affixed to make a good tide.

A flux amonium a considered they had better wind up at conse. wish of the meeting. Ferhaps the propertor would submit a recointion to that effect!—The amendment was then put and locs, and the motion for receiving the report carried.

Mr. fortror next proposed that a committee or investigation be appointed, with the expital lock, and the object in view was to ascertain the past and present position of the expital lock, and the object in view was to ascertain the past and present position.

The Charakara opposed the notion, upon the ground that in a few months they the company, and its future prospects.—Mr. Chirty seconded the resolution.

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Mr. Romansoo, in a speech of a very personal character, proposed a voic of want of conditions of the properties of the properties of the company and the second of the condition of the control of the condition of the condition of the co

TREWETHA MINING COMPANY.

A meeting of shareholders was held at the offices, Threadneedle-street, on Tuesday,
Mr. John Balsten in the chair.

MIT. DUNNFORD (the secretary) read the notice convening the meeting, and the following report from Capts. Thos. Richards and Wm. Mows:—

Jan. 23.—Since the last general meeting we have changed all the pitwork from the 50 to the bottom of the mine, and attached an additional boiler to the engine, the whole of which answers our fullest expectation. The engine-shaft has been sunt 5 fathoms, making the whole depth 9 fms. below the 70; in the latter 4 fms. the ground is of the moet favourable description—a beautiful congenial killas, and we have every reason to hope the lode, when reached in the next level, will show a decided imprevement. The 70, south from engine-shaft, has been extended 16 fms. 4ft. 4 in.; this ground has been more or less productive, varying in value from 51 to 31, per fathom. The 70 north has been extended 11 fms.; throughout this drivage the ground has been hard, and the lode, comparatively speaking, poor; the present end now appears to be changing for the better, and we expect an improvement, as the lode in the winze over this point and the 60 northward therefron, for 15 fms. in length, is tolerably productive. The 50 has been extended northward its first. 4ft. 4 in.; the former 16 fms. varied in value from 51, to 21, per fm., in the latter 5 fathoms the lode has been disordered and poor. The 50 has been extended northward if 5 fms. 4ft. 6 in.; no paying ground has yet been discovered, but this level should be continued with all possible speed towards the junction of the two lodes, about which there is a very fine-elvan course, and altogether this may be considered a very promising piece of new ground. The stopes now working are producing about 4i, worth of ore per fm. We recommend staking the engine-shaft 12 fms. below the 70 before cross-cutting to the lode, as having such a favourable change in the character of the ground, we consider the chances of an improvement at that depth much greater.

The following statement of accounts was then read:—

alis received 640 5 0
re sold 1781 9 4
roperty tax returned 5 4 3= £3427 18 7 Calls received £ 838 5 4

shares on which the calls to Sept. 23 remain unpaid.—The meeting then separated.

Mr. Crofts sends the following reflections on the state and prospects of the market:—The old joke about money being a drug, is no longer a joke but a reality. The most prescient of observers in financial matters, and amongst them were, of course, those who thought it prudent to pay 9 and 10 per cent. upon eight months' bills on India, did not foresee that in an incredibly short space of time the nominal value of the commodity at the Bank of England would be 4 per cent. and its real value amongst bankers and capitalists only 2 per cent. I And, as if this latter quotation was not low enough to mark the transition from one extreme to another, the most important of the joint-stock banks, which will set an example to all the others, allow only 1 per cent. for deposits of sums under 500. With them, therefore, for a large majority of depositors, the rate is rendered wil, by putting an end to deposits, and turning the current of capital into the funds and stocks of every description. Thus, each interest gets its turn in time, and lively markets in shares must inevitably ensue. As regards the particular market under discussion (the mining market), another advance, both in tin and copper, has occurred this week, and, coupled with the monerary events alluded to, has brought an unprecedented smount of business forward, the best feature of which is, we are happy to say, without producing any marked degree of excitement or extrawagant advance in prices. The public are certainly economical decrements to arec, but not forgetting due caution in the selections of stock, relative both to merit and prices. Some handsome dividends have also been distributed during the week, and more are promised as forthcoming, whilst a strong list could be offered of mines rapidly approaching their first dividends, and which may be considered to the class pore likely to pay a large percontage upon the outlay than either sectual dividend or progressive ones. Special a per diem, and even those not particularly accurate records or the astran market. Value of the shares mentioned. Be it understood, however, that we are far from enemies to the inetitation and success of a real." Mining Exchange," and hope sincerely that, with the improved prospects of beatiness, something will be done to make the society better than a nomentity; but beyond this desideratum the question possesses no interest. It may be added, that in the Stock Exchange a respectable amount of business is reported daily; the brokers of that establishment supplying themselves from desiers in mines proper, and thus an intercourse is kept up between the two classes, of value to both, it being perfectly natural that a large amount of capital should find its way to the Stock Exchange for every legitimate purpose, and that the furmerly neglected, because almost unknown, interest of mining should in course of time become, as it is daily more and more becoming, thoroughly appreciated.

lected, because almost unknown, interest of mining should in course of time besome, as it is daily more and more becoming, thoroughly appreciated.

Measrs. Powell and Cooke have communicated the following remarks:—
The advance in the prices of copper and tin has caused great buoyaney in the market during the week. A considerable amount of business has been done in the shares of of good dividend and progressive mines, at advanced prices. There is yet a large margin between the present and former price of shares that were ruling previous to the panic. Money having become comparatively chanp, together with the prospect of a further rise in the prices of metals, will, doubtless, have a tendency to enhance the price of mining stock for some time to come. And seeing that the market is more free from new concerns than at almost any other period, greater attention will be paid to the mines that are well established and practically managed, which offer such advantages for the investment of capital as do not exist in any other security. We feel assured that if the public be fairly treated the result of their investments will be such as to cause a renewal of condience in British mines as a medium for the employment of capital. We have to record improvements in several mines during the week. At the Vale of Towy, the look in the 50, north of Bourille's shaft, is producing 35 owts. of lead ore per fim. against 35 cwts. last week; and driving couth, in the same level, the looks is producing 25 swts. against 18 cwts. in last week?* report. This mine at no former period presented such favourable prospects as at present, and the resuming of dividends at the next meeting appears to be beyond a doubt. South Frances shares having receded from 240, 250 to 180, 185, owing to the dispitated boundary with West Basset, have been in good demand, and have advanced to 210, buyers. We are advised of an improvement in the 104 and 40 fm. levels going set in the former mine; the last ble-monthly dividend was 71., but with

the improvement in the standard larger profits may be satisficated in feture. Butlers have advanced from 230 to 300, huyers. Alfred Consols have advanced from 130 to 14%, 19. Telvadden have been in fair demand at 64 to 63*. Sortridge Consols at 26*. 264. to 37*. 60., with dividend. The propriety of declaring this dividend, secing that the prospect of the mine areast presents a little cloudy, has been a subject of much discussion. We hope, however, and fully believe, that when the levels are extended further west, something of importance will be men the first of the respect to the three shares were at one period selling at 7 to 7½; and the prospects in the 30 fally warranted the price, as will be seen by the quantity of ore that has been sold since the mine commenced, which, including carriage, amounts to 38,940? 9*, the principal part of which was raised above the 40, east of Hitchin's shaft, thus showing the richness of the lode for some 60 fms. in length in this part of the mine. We make these observations, as the question is sometimes asked why Sortridge Consols were ever 71, per share? It is apparent to any one at all conversant with mining operations, that had the lode been as valuable in the 40 and 50, as in the 20 and 30, this mine would have been second only to Devon Great Consols in the whole district. St. Day United Mines have been largely dealt in at 19*, 60 to 21s, per share, owing to the improvement in the lode in the 80, west of Singer's shart; this, together with the advance in price of copper and tin, will tend to augment the monthly profits of these important mines. A dividend of 1s, will be declared at the coming meeting. Wheal Bassets have been in demand, with almost an absence of sellors. Kelly Brays fully maintain their late rise; the advance is warranted by the monthly profits of the mine. The discovery of the same shoot of ore in the 45 as is seen in the level above (the 35) has considerably enhanced the value of this property. Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), ander the able local management of t

THE MINERS' PRIENDS-No. III. MOBTON'S PATENT WIRE-ROPE AND SIGNAL BELL.

Monrou's Farmer Winss-Roya And Sinous, Bentz.

Little did the suther of the "Bal Boy" suppose, when his narrative was being printed for circulation, that the dreadful drams was actually converted into a tragedy in real life, by the death of the poor little boy John Thomas, as was proved by the next week's newspaper. Little thought we in preparing this article dorn eries that we should have had so sorrowful.

We subjoin an extract from the Corevaell Gastite of Jan. 15:—

John Sprages, sept 84, was tilled in Wassh leave, under the following circumstances:—Richard Williams, the insofer at the half, sposed that he are the descard down to send up sens eatts and a ladder, but he dat on to send up fort. About two hours where work he sent to win the half her insofed is send up first. About two hours where work he sent to wise the past he gave to the chain half of the chain and from the seend, that there was soles to wind up, and he gave not the white a few fact the three againstance. He does not be the sent to when the past of the chain and the sent of the chain half with the sent of the three and the sent of the chain and the sent of the chain half with the sent of the c

the unfortunate, but self-possessed, man spared to his 'amily. We are aware time is required to overcome that prejudice which is invariably excited against novelty and improvement, and in frour of old usages. The proprietors of these invaluable inventions mast wait their time ere they can persuade the miner to introduce novelties, however important and effective. We urge mine proprietors to visit the South Frances Mine, take a ride up and down, when we aver anying seen and experienced them in use, they will admit at once the pare really the "Miners' Friends."

GEOLOGY AND MINING .- No. I.

The relation of Geology to Mining, or indeed that of any science to the industrial pursuit with which it is most nearly allied, is evidently a

The relation of Geology to Mining, or indeed that of any science to the industrial pursuit with which it is most nearly allied, is evidently a consideration of the very greatest importance. I propose in these papers shortly to discuss what, in this instance, the relation is, and how the Science can be brought to bear upon the Industry so as to produce useful practical results.

But in thus looking at Geology in a practical point of view, we must be careful to remember that this is not its main object. The real aim of this science, as of every other, is the mere pursuit of scientific truth, witheut any regard to its applications to the use of man. When the general public, or practical men, fail to bear this in mind, it is not surprising that the progress of many departments of science should be entirely misapprehended. Science is not utilitarian; it investigates and teaches us the great laws of Nature, and, in doing so, it has done more to elevate mankind, and fix the progress of our race on a secure foundation, than all other human teaching combined. From astronomy, we have learned that our earth, instead of being the mighty centre of a petty system, is really, in the universe of worlds, more insignificant than one drop of water in the ocean, or one grain of sand in the desert; while within the last 50 years the progress of geology has incontestibly proved, on evidence utterly undeniable, that this earth has existed, peopled by various and ever-changing races of animals and plants, through ages of time, compared with which the creation of man is an event of yesterday.

Such are the main objects of Science—objects so noble and inspiring that few indeed are now to be found to carp at them with a cut bone. If there be such—if there be yet men who would limit science merely to utilitarian purposes—narrow it to those uses which obviously bear on the immediate practical relations of life—the scientific man has the most compared with whose who have fellowed such a course in science—the Chinese, for instance—have certa

Playfair, that I cannot do better than quote his words:—

"It is but the overflowings of Science that thus enter into and animate industry. In its study we are never sure that the morrow may not gladden the world with an application of a principle to-day abstract, and apparently remote from practice. Nothing is more erroneous in their case than to neglect the acquisition of abstract escentific truths, because they appear remote from practice. "Let us turn to Chemistry proper, and see how this supports the text of the argument. It is an old solence, and from the time of Tubal Cain to that of Liebig has been progressing steadily onwards, though not always with similar aims and aspirations. The alchemisteerred, as England now errs, by valuing and studying only practical applications, instead of following abstract laws. Health, wealth, and longevity comprised their aspirations, in the place of eternitruth. "As soon as Chemistry began to be studied for the mere sake of abstract truth, then she deigned to reward man for his unselfishness by numerous collateral results, having a direct material benefit."

No honest or candid man, acquainted with the history of the progress of

following abstract laws. Health, wealth, and longwrity comprised their aspirations, in the place of eternitruth. * * A soon as Chemistry began to be studied for the mere sake of abstract truth, then she deligned to reward man for his unselfishness by numerous collateral results, having a direct material benefit."

No honest or candid man, acquainted with the history of the progress of discovery, can deny the force of this reasoning. A large portion of our advance in material civilisation is due to discoveries made in the pursuit of Science, quite irrespective—a my thought of practical application; and, judging from analogy, womay certainly hope that future discoveries of equal, if not greater, practical importance to man ser yet to be similarly made.

But while the main stream of Science flows on in its glorious course with little thought or concern as to its utility, there is another branch advancing side by side with it which, although humbler in its purpose, is not less essential to the progress and comfort of mankind. This is practical or applied science, the object of which is not the pursuit of abstract scientific truth, but the application to the affairs of life of the known principles of Science. It has few sources of its own, but is fed by the overflowings of its greater companion, with whose progress or stagnation it is inseparably connected. Thus it is with Geology and Mining; they are not co-ordinate with each other. The aim and scope of the former is far beyond any mere practical applications to the latter; yet it is indispensable to it, for only from its overflowings are, or, in other words, what parts of Geology are likely to aid the industry of Mining, it will now be my object to consider.

The great scope of Geology are likely to aid the industry of Mining, it will now be my object to consider.

The great scope of Geology is evidently sometimes far from being fully appreciated. It is really immense; for its objects are to investigate the successive changes that have taken place in the organic a

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Heinrich Bergmann.

Rating of Mines.—In the discussion which took place at the meeting at Truro of the committee appointed to represent the mining interest of the county, which meeting was briefly referred to in our last Journal, Mr. Robertes stated that the had no reason to alter the opinion he had previously expressed; and to prevent the profits and machinery of mines being rated, he argued that the lord should be lated on a state of one that the lord should be traced on the rate book as the occupier; he thought that the Act should either be made prospective in the operation, or that the lord should be compelled to pay the rates on existing lesses, notwithstanding any cleases to the contrary. He would deeline taking any part in introduced, and the lord rated on his dues. Mr. Allen saw no necessity for introducing the intended bill; he contended that mining conferred a great benefit on agriculture, and that it was bad policy to add any burdens on the employment of the population. Mr. P. P. Smith thought it would tend to remove all doubt respecting rating profits by rating the lord as occupier. Mr. Boger would not object to such a course. Mr. Morcom considered that the evidence given was very conflicting, and with respect to the opinions of the member of the select committee they were anything but unanimous. When he came there that day he thought he should have been ealightened a little on the subject; but he had not been, and, therefore, was of the same opinion as before. He was convinced that if a bill were introduced on the basis of the report of the select committee, it would be doing that which was never intended by this local committee. He aliuded more particularly to the amendment proposed in select committee, when the heart of the doing that which was never intended by this local committee, Mr. Williams—that the lord should be rated on his dues; which members of the select committee, the provision referred to was, therefore, a most important one, and the Mr. Morcom did not see how they could promote any

MINING NOTABILIA

ASHBURTON UNITED TIN AND COPPER MINES.—It is satisfactory to ASHRURTON UNITED TEN AND COPPER MINES.—It is satisfactory to find that during the depressed state of trade, and the severe tightness of the money market, which have prevailed for the last few months, a wealthy and spirited company has been formed to effectually work these mines. The completion of so difficult a task during such a period seems almost incredible; and I can only attribute the fact to the indefatigable exertions of Mr. N. Enner and Capt. Wm. Hosking, who have been engaged in the work, and to whom great praise is due. I am proud to find that the management of the unines is vested in the hands of these gentlemen, who are decidedly the right men in the right places; and, under such an able management, do not hesitate to state that the mines will realise the most sanguine expectations of every shareholder. Operations are now commenced, and several tons of tin drawn to surface.—W. W.

do not nestrate to state that its minute was recovery sharpholder. Operations are now commenced, and several tons of tin drawn to surface.—W. W.

MINERAL WEALTH OF MONTGOMERYSHIRE.—Having had an occasion lately to pass through a rich mining district in this county, my attention was agreeably called to the excellent prospects of mines almost, I may say, unknown out of the immediate neighbourhood, occasioned by their being held chiefly by private gentlemen. Had publicity been given through your yaluable Journal, doubtless the excellent sati, which it was sorry to see almost at a stand, would have been eagerly taken up by some spirited company, and ere this success would have resulted from its working. The set I allude to is the Caylian Mine, in the parishes of Lianbrynmair and Darowen, and held under a lease from Sir Watkin W. Wyne, Bart., for 21 years, at the moderate royalty of 1-16th. The adjoining mines are the Dyllfan, Dyfgyma, Brynfedwyn, Rhoswhydol, Bacheiddon, and Tysar. These celebrated mines are well known in the locality as being profitable to the shareholders, but are not generally known, being, with the exception of one or two, held by private gentlemen. There are several does laid open, and much work has been done at Caylan, both underground and at surface. The stratum is very congenial for making large quantities of lead; and, taking into consideration the extent of the sett, the present cheering appearance of the different levels, the character of the lodes, the geological position of the mine—I do not hesitate to eay, with other practical miner, that if Caylan was properly worked by a spirited company it would soon rank with its neighbours, and would remunerate the shareholders for their outlay.—Fair P.Lay: Zherdowy.

TOLVADDEN MINE.—Private letters, on which we can confide, state an

would remunerate the suareholders for their outlay.—Fair Flat: Absrdosey.

Tolvadden Mins.—Private letters, on which we can confide, state as improvement has taken place on the east of the cross-course, giving every appearance of meeting with a course of ore shortly. The bottom level west is improving; it ground at the engine-shaft is also looking more favourable daily. Every information we get seems to point out this mine as the great Cornish triumph of the time.

ground at the engine-shaft is also looking more favourable daily. Every information we get ecome to point out this mine as the great Cornish triumph of the time.

Dartmoor.—Seeing in your last Journal some remarks on Dartmoor and its minerals, and having traversed over this vast treat on several coccsions, allow me to say that I have never heard of, or seen, but on one occasion, copper in Dartmoor. Grantte or lead tin has been found in abundance, and no doubt by the ancients worked largely; the only mine that has been productive and profitable for copper near Dartmoor has been the old Wheal Friendship, so celebrated for its riches and dividends. But, no doubt, if mines near the Dartmoor grante were properly worked, and to sufficient depths, that many a good mine would result, and be equally pricuetive. The best lead mine near Dartmoor grante was the old Wheal Betay, near Wheal Friendship, worked by Messrs. Taylor and Co.; thousands of tons of pigl-lead have been smelted, and a great quantities, and smelting on the mines their own ore. Report easy now, with proper and efficient machinery, this mine was carried on for some time, raising large quantities, and smelting on the mines their own ore. Report easy now, with proper and efficient machinery, this mine would pay profits; at the last working the machinery was bad, and there was a continuation of breakages, which incurred heavy expenses, and this stopped old Wheal Betsy.

Great Wheal Vor.—The decision of the committee, that the whole of the staff shall work at a vast reduction of their wages (if report be correct, 30s. per month, it will not be submitted to) has created quite a sensation in Heiston and its neighbourhood; it is also said the men are to work 12-hour cores in all parts of the mine—a physical impossibility, as it will be deliberately murdering the men to work so long in some parts—which will lead to all the best men descriting the locality for places where they will be treated like men, and not worse than alaves.

places where they will be treated like men, and not worse than slaves.

EAST RUSSELL has every appearance of making a good and lasting mine; and bearing corroborative evidence to the reports given some years since by Mr. Josiah Hitchina against the opinion of so many others that there never was any gosean there, and no ore ever would be found. The last parcel, with carriage, fetched more than 7001, and from 20 to 30 tons of rich ore for the next sampling are ready on the floors. Capt. W. Metherell, the late agent, always spoke highly of the mine, as well as Capt. Matthew Francis, against all the host of opposition.

HUCKWORTHY BRIDGE.—The whole of the staff on this mine seem to have been chloroformed. No reports in the Journal, and with a lode well worthy of a report every week. They have just out into the lode; it is 8 feet wide, and as "green as a leek."—G. G.

WINGLE READ.

"green as a leek."—G. G.

WHEAL EMMA (Buckfastleigh).—An important discovery has been made
in new ground near this mine. A lode of copper from 4 to 5 ft. wide, containing rich
grey and malleable copper, and a gossan of the finest description, is found running
into a hill, which gives 80 fms. of backs in the adit level. This sett is granted by the
Earl of Macolesdeld to the adventurers in Wheal Emms.

Into a hill, which gives 80 fms. of backs in the adit level. This sett is granted by the Earl of Macelesselid to the adventurers in Wheal Emms.

The Virruous Lady Mine is looking well, and will soon be in the sampling list with a good pile of rish ore. The proprietors are taking the right steps to have this mine developed by offering high tribute. The old workings are immense, and vast quantities of ore must have been taken away and sold during the short time that it last worked, and with a few miners nearly 6000l, worth of ore was sold, and there is no doubt that by Capt. J. Williams' time 100,000l. worth was sold. It will well repay the trouble of a visit to those was caverns and specimen vught, which this mine has been so celebrated for. On Monday last the Old Lady was visited by a large party of ladies and gentlemen, who explored this mine in a miner-like manner, such as would have done credit to many a miner for their courage. They formed a motiey group, the ladies wearing the miners' dresses, with candles in their hands. On reaching the surfaces agod apread was laid in the counting-house, to which ample justice was done. The Chairman proposed the healths of Her Majesty and the royal family, which was responded to by three good English cheers. Next followed—Long life and health to the Princess Royal of the royal wedding-day and the neighbouring mines. Nor was the working miner forgotten on this suspicious occasion, each individual working thereon having a shilling presented to him to drink—Long life and prosperity to the Princess Royal of Great Britain, and her husband the Prince of Prussis. Thus ended the celebration of the royal wedding-day at the Virtuou Lady Mine.

husband the Frince of Prassis. Thus ended the celebration of the royal wedding-day at the Virtuous Lady Mine.

Mizen Head Mine.—From the advertisement in our paper of last week, it appears that this mine is to be sold on Wednesday next, at the offices of Master Brooke, in Dublin. We are informed that it is very probable, from the long delay that has taken place under the Winding-up Acts, and the apathy shown, that the lease of this property can be obtained at a comparatively small cost, and with a good title. The Misen Head Company had paid 4000t. In cash for the mine, but their affairs having been mismanaged they had not the means to work it.

CHANCELLOUSVILLE FREEHOLD COMPANY.—We have been informed that Captain Hoskings, the agent of these works has applied to Lord Napier, the British Minister at Washington, in order to ascertain if he can in any way saviet him and the unfortunate miners, to whom wages are due from the directors. This nobleman has replied there is no fund available for the purpose of assisting British subjects of their class who may be in foreign countries, such only being applicable to seamen in discress; but, at the same time, he has promised to write to the authorities hero, detailing the position of the agent and the men, in the hope that means will be taken to rescue them from the dilemman in which they have been placed by the culpable neglect of those who employed tham. Notwithstanding these unfavourable reports, and the faitures at Frodsham, there are yet those who have faith in the fature success of the association.

WESTERN APRICA MALACHITE COPPER MINES COMPANY .- An influential association has been formed for the purpose of working the rich mines of copper situate at Bembe, near Ambuella, in the district of Encoge, in the province of Antial association has been formed for the purpose of working the rich mines of copper situate at Bembe, near Ambuella, in the district of Eacoge, in the province of Angola, in Western Africa. These mines have been known from remote times, and for a long period great quantities of maisohite have been brought down by the natives and exchanged for European goods. The shipments of this valuable mineral, which from the reports of the natives is said to exist in large quantities, amounts to several hundred tons per annum. In the concession of the mineral deposits at Bembe, it is provided that no slave labour shall be employed, and the promoters believe this may prove an important element in the civilisation of Western Africa and the suppression of the slave trade. A fort (which is garrisoned by a detachment of 130 Portuges coldiers, at the cost of the association) has been construed to protect the mines. The military force was accompanied by Capt. John Tonkin and two Cornish miners, together with a party of Portugese. He describes the old workings of the natives to consist of large pits, or quarries, by which the vein has been opened to the surface. The lode is 45 feet wide, running south-east and north-west, underlying north, and consisting chiefly of clay and iron ore, with a small quantity of quarts. The lode has been proved by four adits, and traced to a length of 350 fathoms. Captain Tonkin values the leader of mainchite on the south side of the lode at 2001, per fun, in the adit at 3001, and in a sink 4 fess. below this level at 3301. With two English miners and two Portugese, sasisted by native negroes, 7000 arobas, equal to 100 tons, were raised, and all the timbering placed. During five months of lastyear, 340 tons of malachite were raised; of this quantity 146 tons were sold here, and realised 561, per ton, the produce of copper being 50 per cent. The mines are situate on a low range of hills, about 80 or 100 miles from Ambris, the scaport: the expense of transport is about from 31, to 41, per ton. An expedi

Breaking of another Wire-rope—Fatal Accident to Two Men in a Barytes
Mine,—On Wednesday night, at the Bulthey Barytes (or Spar) Mine, at Middletown,
near to the road from Shrewsbury to Welshpool, and just over the Shropshire border,
as three men were working in the shaft a barrel of water, weighing about 30 or 4 owts,
was being drawn up, and when about 30 yards from the bottom the rope broke, and
the barrel fell upon Henry Poole and John Hodgkies, killing the former upon the
spot, and the latter surviving only about an hour. The rope, a wire one, was nearly
new; its breaking strain was 4 tons; working load, 12 cwts.; but it was never used
at a greater strain than 6 cwts.

Explosion of Fire-damp from Using Naked Candles in a Colliery.—At the Brandy Colliery, Rhoellanerchrugog, nine men were burnt and two more hurt, by an explosion of fire-damp in a new pit, caused by the rashness of the workmen, who, after blasting some coal, went into the workings with naked candles, instead of using the lamps which are provided for them by the company.

the samps which are provided for them by the company.

Dath from Falling Down a Shaft.—At North Wheal Robert, near Horrabridge, an accident occurred on Tuesday, which terminated fatally to Thos. Chubb, a poor fatheriess lad, about 14 years old. The lad was descending the shaft, when he alipped from the ladder, and fell a distance of 15 fms.; his head and body were severely cut, and many of the bones broken.

THE PATENT LAW, AS RECENTLY AMENDED .- No. IX. MY P. W. CAMPIN.

ASSIGNMENT OR TRANSPER OF PATENTS.—It will be observed that the letters patent are made out to the patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns: whence the patent right becomes an assignable right. In law, the patent is denominated an incorporeal chattel, and may be dealt with as such. By the Act of 1852, an assignment or transfer must be registered at the Patent Office. Assignments should be effected by proper legal documents, as otherwise the intentions of the parties may not be effectuated in law.

LICHNESE may be granted by the patentee, his executors, administrators, and assigns. Licenses can only be properly made by deed under seal, registered at the Patent Office. In practice, licenses are granted for a yearly rent, or a royalty or license due, of so much on each article, or on a given number of articles, with clauses requiring the keeping and verifying of accounts, &c.

rent, or a royalty or license due, of so much on each article, or on a given number of articles, with clauses requiring the keeping and verifying of accounts, &c.

Litigation on Patrits.—Patent litigation is of three kinds:—The action against the patentee to repeal the patent; the proceedings by the patentee against infringers; and the action for the penalty (under Lord Brougham's Act), for the copying of the patentee's name or mark on pirated articles. The action to repeal the patent, termed an action of serier facias, from the name of the writ under which the proceedings are originated, is an action in the name of the Crown against the patentee, requiring him to show why his patent should not be repealed and cancelled, as being invalid from not possessing those qualities which have been before set forth as necessary in a valid patent. This action can only be brought with the sanction of the Attorney-General, who requires, before he gives his sanction, that a good case should be made out to his satisfaction, and that the party seeking to prosecute enter into a bond (usually for 10004), conditioned to pay all the costs, charges, and expenses of the patentee, in case the patent be not adjudged to be repealed. The proceedings will be successful if it can be proved that the patent is wanting in any of those attributes which have been already treated of under the headings, "Title of the invention, "Manufacture," "Novelty," "Utility," "Patentee," "Provisional specification," and "Specification." The proceedings by the patentee against infringers may be by bill in Chancery, praying for an injunction to stop the infringement or piracy; and by sect. 42 of the Act of 1852, the common law courts have power to grant injunctions. Or the proceedings may be by an action at law for damages, and then the court may grant injunction. The injunction, in the first instance, is usually a provisional matter, until the patentee has tried his action at law for damages, which he is commonly required to try and to succeed in before the

CALIFORNIA AND ITS RESOURCES.

CALIFORNIA AND ITS RESOURCES.*

From the large amount of British capital expended in California, and the number of Englishmen deriving advantage from the extended commerce which the gold discoveries induced, an account of the prevent position of that state will be read wich deep interest. The precious metals are of vital importance to industry and commerce; by the gold discoveries the social condition of all classes and all countries was sensibly improved; there appears reverything to justify the anticipation that ere long it will be universally acknowledged that mining enterprise generally has more influence upon the prosperity of every country than any other branch of industry. Sanish mining from England, and where would be her power? How could she maintain the pre-eminence site now enjoys? And, on the other hand, introduce the English system of mining, combined with the energy and perseverance so readily observable in English miners and mine adventurers into France, Germany, or the United States, and how materially would the position of those countries be improved. In the United States, especially, there is ample room for an improved system, as minerals are abundant, and the laws all that adventurers could desire; and in Germany, although their mode of working is held up as a patern, it cannot be denied that there lacks the English energy to which we owe so much. Combine the soience of the German in mining operations with the energy and practical skill of the Englishman, and we shall have a system which will be as near as may be to perfection.

In referring to California's present position and population, Mr. Seyd remarks that the news of the discovery, although people were at first increduious, spread rapidly throughout the whole civilised word, and immigrants of all classes poured into the country, the majority resorting to the gold fields, where they met with various success: he then conducts us through the period of California's rising properity, so far as regards the value of real estate, and its declin

master of his subject, and will well repay the perusal by any person desirous of obtaining useful information relating to Californis.

PREVENTION OF STEAM-BOILER EXPLOSIONS.—The annual meeting of the Manchester Association was held on Tuesday (Mr. Hy. Houldsworth in the chair). The committee in their report state that during the past year 3979 visits had been made, and 1592 boilers inspected. These visits had disclosed that 107 boilers, or 62 per cent. of the whole, were in a dangerous condition; 387 indications of engines had also been taken. The balance sheet still showed a deficiency in the annual subscriptions, as compared with the expenditure. The receipts from all sources during the past year had amounted to 1685. Ils. 3d.; and the expenditure to 1686. 7s. 5d. The salaries of the sub-inspectors had been increased from 104. to 120. per annua. Amendments had been made in the rules, providing for the periodical inspection of boilers by the chief and sub-inspectors. The committee earnestly urged upon members the absolute necessity of numbering permanently each boiler upon their works. The report of the chief inspector, Mr. R. B. Longridge, stated that the number of mills under inspection or pleas. 31 was 555, comprising 1592 boilers, and 1514 engines, representing a total of pleas, 107 wers found working in a dangerous state from the following causes:—180 quindricals, with internal flues; 100 cylindrical, without internal flues; 115 Galloway's; 131 multitubular; 41 multiflued; 63 Butterley; and 13 wagon. Of these, 107 wers found working in a dangerous state from the following causes:—10 over pressure, 11; corrosioa, 17; fracture of plates of angle iron, 18; malconstruction, or inediciency of safety valves, 12; defective condition of safety valves, 13; dieto of water guages, 17; injury resulting from deficincy of water, 9. In addition to the above, the following were also found defective condition of safety valves, 16; injury from deficiency of water, 9. In addition to the attention of the safety valves, 41; o

Pensons EmpLoyed on Rallways.—A parliamentary return of the number and description of persons employed on the railroads of the United Kingdom on June 30, 1857, shows that the length of line open at that period was \$942 miles (for the whole of the United Kingdom), and the total number of stations \$121; there were employed on sub-railroads \$23 secretaries and managers, 26 treasurers, 150 engineers, 398 superintendents, 196 storekeepers, 201 eashiers and accountants, 997 inspectors or timekeepers, 2471 stationmasters, 404 ticket collectors, 156 draughtamen, 8712 clerks, 1335 foremen, 3563 engine-drivers, 6464 sasistant drivers or fremen, 3716 guards or breaksmen, 3,1857 artificers, 3263 switchmen, 1998 gatekeepers, 2349 police or watchmen, 17,091 porters or messengers, 2960 platelayers, 28,285 abourers, and 2855 persons in miscellancous ways. The number of employee on the open railroads of the United Kingdom at end of June, 1856, was 102, 107, whereas the number now is 109, 600. On 3133 miles of unopened railways there were employed at the end of last June 44,037 persons, so that the railway butties. Of those employed 116,534 were in England and Wates, 20,172 in Scotland, and 16,991 in Ireland.

Mr. W. Clay, of the Morney Steel and Iron-Works, who created such a

Mr. W. Clay, of the Morsey Steel and Iron-Works, who created such a sensation at a meeting of the Society of Arts, on Wednesday, was specially introduced to the gathering by Sir John Rennie, who was the first person to discover the extraordinary talent and genius of his portegi.—Court Circular.

California and its Resources: a work for the Merchant, the Capitalists, and the Emigrant. By Ernest Seyd. London: Trübner and Co.

Mining Carrespondente. THATAT SH

BRITISH MINES.

ABBEY CONSOLE.—J. Travits, Jan. 25: The lode in the engine-shaft is still probable scane saving work for lead. No lode has been taken down in the 10 in the past he lotter part of this well eving on by the side of it; we six intend to take it down at the lotter part of this well eving on by the side of it; we intend to take it down at the lotter part of this well eving on by the side of it; we intend to take it down at the lotter part of the well in the sature shaft, since last reported. The lone is the base of the same level about 5 mas, bahind the end; the lote at this point is worth about 6 was of said one per fine. The lode is the eastern shaft, since last reported. The lotter of the well of the same level about 5 mas, bahind the end; the lote at this point is worth about 6 was, of said one per fine. The lost is the eastern shaft is yielding if to not flead one per fine. The lost is the eastern shaft is yielding if the office of the lotter of the lotter per said one per fine. The most lode in the winse sinking below the 140 is worth from 101 to 122 per fm. No other parts to worth the well of the office.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hocking, Jan. 27: The north lode in the 130, west of groun-wit, in high below this level is worth 114, per law worth 125, per fm.

ALFRED CONSOLS.—M. White, T. Trelease, T. Hocking, Jan. 27: The north lode in the 130, west of parts of the said shaft, is worth 707, per fm. The north lode in this lovel, and of he above shaft, is level, and of the above shaft, is line wide, be 130, east of Dawy's conjens-shaft, is worth 135, per fm. This lode in the 130, west of said shaft, is worth 104, per fm. The north lode in the 130 well and the 130 well and the 130 well a

BODOOLL.—F. Evans, Jan. 23: Evans's shaft dropped to-day 8 fms. 4 ft.; the de here is large—in fact, we have not got the north wall; it is composed of extocate of lime and spar, with good saving stuff for its and copper; I never awa it took well as it did to-day. The lode in the 10 west is composed principally of carbonate lime, with causes of lead; it is a hard strong lode, and a very promising one—iven this week, I ft.

we then began fixing the drawing-machine and stamps, and after some hindrance from the foundry began to work on the sin inst. We have kept the engine to work and an and stamps, and after some hindrance from the foundry began to work on the sin inst. We have kept the engine to work and and an another some state of the engine to work and and an another some state of the engine to work and it does its work very satisfactorily. We shall have a scoond round buddle ready in a few days, which will make a considerable saving in labour. We are repairing the old racks and trunks, and getting the dressing-floors into complete order. The tinstuff broken prior to the drawing-machine going to work I estimate as follows:

At surface, drawing by borres-whim, 800 kibbles; remaining underground, 530; broken since up to this time, 1800—3309 kibbles, which I consider will produce shout \$\frac{1}{2}\$ to one of black its. This is now in course of stamping and dressing, and a parcel will be cent to the smelting-house as soon as it can be got ready. We have been obliged to make some alterations and repairs in the shaft, and to secure the same, which are now nearly completed. The prospects I consider to be looking well.

CAMBORNE CONSOLS.—W. Roberts, Jan. 26: In the 50 east, on the caunter, the lode is 1½ ft. wide, producing stones of lead ore. In the 50 west the lode is small and unproductive. The 20 west produces good stones of ore; the lode is \$2\$ excessed. CARADON CONSOLS.—W. Rich, Jan. 26: The ground in the 35 cross-cut couth at present is rather stiff for driving, but the granite looks favourable for mineral, as shown by the strings of good ore that are occasionally being met with. The lode at boundary shaft appears to be increasing in size, and shows the same promising appearance as when last reported on. There is no material alteration in any other part of the mine.

part of the mine.

CARVANNALL.—Wm. Roberts, Jan. 26: In the 130 west the lode is 2 feet wide, composed of crystallised iron, and a little ore, but not to value. The 168 west is not looking so well as when last reported. In the 76 west the lode is 2 ft, wide, at present unproductive. We expect to sample to-morrow (Wednesday) about 40 toms of ore, CARVATH UNITED.—R. Hancock, Jan. 26: The six shaftmen are sinking the engine-shaft below the 40, and it is 2 fms. below this kerel in good ground. We are driving this level west of the engine-shaft by two men; the lode is 3 ft, wide, saving work for tin. We have eight men stopping the back of this level, west of engine-shaft, the lode is 3 ft, wide—good work. The stope cast of shaft, in this level, is at present poyr. The east end in this level we have for the present superinded, until the crosscut is driven; another month will prove whether we have the sain ledd or mot. We have form this cross-cut is driven; snother month will prove whether we have the sain led or mot. We have form this cross-cut about 4 fms. morth of the present end; and ext some small branches containing mundid and some dopper, but nothing fo ears de case semalibranches containing mundid and some dopper, but nothing fo ears de ground its comething harder than when we began to drive, but not unitedly for mineral. In the 10 we have four men working on tribute, at 12s. in 14 for till. It the east shaft we have two men working on tribute in the back of the sastern add, as 13s. in 14. The whole of the machinery is in good working order, and by the end of the month 1 hope to raise 4 tons of tis.

CASTELL.—4. Lester, Jan. 25: Our principal operations continue in cutting down.

nogs to raise 4 ions of tin.

CASTELL.—J. Lester, Jan. 25: Our principal operations continue in cutting down sides of the lode left standing by the ancients, from which they must have made considerable returns, as the most productive part has been taken away. We are also elearing out the rubbish that has been accumulating for the last 50 years, but at present have not get so the bottom of the old workings. Our crusher continues to work satisfactorily.

CATHERINE AND JANE CONSOLS.—B. Harry, Jan. 28: The inde fit the stopes south-meant of No. 3 wines in 5ty fact wide, producing 16 5ets, of lead ore per fathons. The context branch in spliding about 2 outs. of good ore per fathons.—The context in the stopes north-met of No. 3 wines in 2 feet wide, worth 5 outs. of ore per fathons. In the stopes anoth-met of No. 3 wines in 2 feet wide, worth 5 outs. of ore per fathons. In the stopes south-meant of No. 3 wines in 2 feet wide, worth 5 outs. of ore per fathons. The lode in the deep acit and it if, wide, and yielding a content of Endywell the fire-coportentity we have of doing 20. We have stip steading the force near 2 tons of lead on which we weighted off on dastarday least shall be sent to Endywell the fire-coportentity we have of doing 20. We have stip steading the floors near 2 tons of lead on which we weighted off on dastarday least shall be sent to Endywell the fire-coportentity we have of the watern shall, has been driven 3 feet; the lode is do a highly ignomising character, composed of quarts, espel, blende, and coessional stones of copper ore. The 12, west of the watern shall, has been driven 6 feet; the lode is of a highly ignomising character, composed of quarts, prinn, and rich sopper ore. Other operations progress well.

COLLEGE MINES.—A. Brathwalls, B. Taskar, Jan. 25: The 20 coutty, on the Blue lode, has been driven in the last week 1 fm. 4 fm, and timber has been put in to secure the end. The same favorable indications continue for lead. We are now under the run shaft. The 20 morth, on the Red lode; the ground is were now under the run shaft. The 20 morth, on the Red lode; the ground is hard, with coine lead, but not saving work. We have driven, 3 ft. this last week, and have to drive should 3 ft. more to qui indee the new vines. The new vines in the bottom of the 9 has been wink 1 fm, this last week; we expect when the communication is made with holds. The tributs pitches are not londing and to introduce the Blue lode, is hard, but not without lead; t

ners is no change to notice in any part of the line is looking very promising at pra-EAST HENDER.—N. Clymo, Jan. 26: Our maine is looking very promising at pra-ent. We are still driving south on the cross-course with four men. The lode we at in the cross-cut is producing good stones of black and yellow copper ore; the lode about 2 feet wide. The lode in the east end is about 1 ft. wile, compless of princ,

freily, indicating a lode at no great distance.—North Lode: In the 22 cast the lode is 10 in. wide, yielding about ½ ton of ora per fun; in the 22 west, same lode, the lode is 8 in. wide, unproductive, but having a more promising appearance. In the 12 cast the lode is disordered, containing a little copper, but not to value. In the vinue sinking below the 12 the lode is 9 in, wide, with stones of copper ore. In the adit cross-cut, south of Wheal Brook, we have intersected a small vein, containing spots of copper, but no lode to value as yet. Hallett's shaft is favourable for sinking. All other operations without change to notice. We sample, on Tuesday next, about 40 lops of capper ore, half of which is very good. We think it will realise more money than any two months' sampling we have hitherto bad.

EAST WHEAL ROBERT.—E. Collom, Jen. 27: We have just struck upon the lode in the cross-cut, and, so far as we have seen, it is rather compact; composed principally of spar, and contains aport of ore. We shall be able to say more about it in a day or two.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 28: The ground in the 88 is a

in a day or two.

EAST WHEAL RUSSELL.—J. Goldsworthy, Jan. 28: The ground in the 88 is a little improved for driving since isst reported. The lede in the 66, east end, is again a little discontered by a cross-branch, and not looking so promising as when hast reported. The stopes east of Williams's wines are improved, worth 3 tons per fm. The lode in the wince sinking below the 55 is much as isst reported on. The fribute pitches are just as last reported.

Pitches are just as last reported.

EAST WHEAL TOLGUS.—Jac. 23: The lode in the 46 end, driving east from the engine-shaft, is I door wife, and supprodusative. The lode in the 34 end, driving east from the engine-shaft, is 10 in. wide, consisting of quarts and prima, and producing occasional stones of ore. The lode in the 22, driving east from the engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, producing a little tin. and accasional stones of copper oys. The lode in the 12, driving east from the engine-shaft, is 18 in. wide, producing a little tin and appearance. The lode in the rise in the boxe of the 12, east from the engine-shaft, is split up in branches, the ground is casion, and fetting out a quantity of water. The lode in the stoppe in the boxe of the 12, east from the engine-shaft, and east of the winne, is 2 feet wide, yielding 2½ tone of ore per fathom. The lode in the stoppe in the boxe of the 12, east from the engine-shaft, and east of the winne, is 2 feet wide, yielding 3½ tone of ore per fathom. The lode in the stoppe in the boxe. The lode in the addit, on 2 feet wide, yielding 3½ tone of ore per fathom. The lode in the stoppe in the boxe. The lode in the addit, on 2 feet wide, yielding 3½ tone of ore per fathom. The ground in the 12, south from the engine-shaft, is some what easter than when last reported. The lode in the addit on 3 driving east from the engine-shaft, is 10 in, wide, consisting of quarts yrias.

20 north is an important end, laying open good asibade ground. The 20 south is also improved from what it, which is wirth 6 over, per fathom. The 30 south is poor at western lode in the 50, which is wirth 6 over, per fathom. The 30 south is poor at present. There is all if goesan in the rise is the pack of the 201. The pitches are locking well.

FER Prival I.D.—J. Muffett, Jan. 10: The part of the lode, carried in the rise sinking over is 7 feet with a ton of lead ore per fim., ground hard; set to two men, at 10: per fim., it is carried in the rise sinking over is 7 feet with a contract of the set of the set

GREAT WHEAL ALFRED.—M. W. Michell, W. Bugelhole, W. Arthur, Jan. 23. The lode in Copper-house shaft, sinking below the 180, is 4 ft. wide, producing fine stones of copper ore; the lode in the 180, west of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, producing fine stones of copper ore; the lode in the 180, west of this shaft, is 4 ft. wide, worth 8/. per fm. There is no change in the 170 cross-sent; in consequence of an overflow of water we are compelled to suspend sinking the winas below this level for the present; the 180 is 5 fms. 1ft. behind the winas, which we expect will shortly drain it; the part of the lode we have been carrying continues equal in value as when last reported—from 23/t, to 30/t, per fm.; we have commenced a rise in the back of this level on the flookan part, to ventilate this level. The lode in the 160 west is 2½ ft. wide, worth 9/. per fm.; we have removed the mon from this end to drive east of the cross-cut on this part of the lode, to communicate with a level which we are driving west of 200 tons of copper ore.

GREAT WHEAL VOR.—M. W. Martyn, Jan. 33: The pumping and winding-engines, after some repairs and adjustments, are working well. At Crease's shaft the stocking of the pole in the 194 broke, and caused the engine to be idle several hours, during which time the water rose to the 236, and flowed back to Bounder, in which shaft the water rose to 3 ft. over the 248 before a pole could be replaced and the engine set to work; in this shaft (Crease's) the water is again in fork. The water in Trelawny's shaft is 5 mas, 3 ft. below the 336; is this shaft the water has risen by Crease's engine being idio, and the breaking of the set-off at Trelawny's shaft, and drawing the box of one of the drop-lifts; in this shaft the water will be drained in the early part of next week.—Wheal Metal: In the 100 west the lode continues to improve, and is worth about 250, per fm. We have sent to the smelting-house to-day 33 tons of black tim. Before closing this report we would remark that all the points of the greatest importanea are being pushed forward with the utwort rapidity, more partisularly the 100 west, and the week required preparatory to sinking the shaft below the 110 in Wheal Metal, also the work required for the draining of the deep workings through Bounder shaft, and for sinking on the lode in the rich tin ground opposite Crease's shaft, below the 236.

GWYDYE PARK CONSOLS—H. Rawson, Jan. 28: A little improvement has

opposite Crease's shaft, below the 235.

GWYDTR PARK CONSOLS.—H. Rawson, Jan. 28: A little improvement has taken place during the past week in driving west at the Cross Mawr level; the lode is about 10 in. wide, containing some strings of ore, good saving work.

HAWKMOOR.—J. Richards, Jan. 22: We have commenced cutting plat in the 60, and the ground is as favourable for working as we can reasonably expect. The lode appears to increase in size in the western end of the shaft, producing some good stones of ore on the south part of the lode. The stopes in the back of the 30, west of the cross-course, is not quite so rich as last reported. I hope to sample on Friday next about 20 tone of fair quality ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONNOLS. We Blichards Lan. 21: The lode at Morrie's

hope to sample on Friday next about 20 tons of fair quality ore.

HINGSTON DOWN CONSOLS.—Wm. Richards, Jan. 27: The lode at Morrie's
shaft is large, and situgether is more promising than for some time past. The 100,
west of shaft, is without important alteration, as also Doidge's winze. In the 75 cast
the lode is more produceive for ore, and promising still to improve; the same remark will also apply to the 65 cast. In the 55 cast the lode is large, interspersed with
rith scorner one play.

mark will also apply to the 65 cast. In the 55 cast the lode is large, interspersed with rich copper qre.

HUCK WORTHY ERIDGE.—J. Key, Jan. 28: We have got a lode in the end from 4 to 5 feet wide, with a very pretty capel by the wide of the lode, altogether from 8 to 5 ft. wide; The lode is of a very promising character to become a good one at a deeper level; it is composed of capel, quarks, gossis, mundle, prian, and occasionally some yellow and grey copper ore, which shows plainly that we are not deep enough for the ore ground.

KELLY BRAY.—S. James, Jan. 22: The lode in the 135 cast is 1 ft. wide, poor at present. The lode in the pitch in the best of the 115 west is worth 161, per fathom. We have discovered the south part of the lode in the 5 west, and cut into it about 3 ft.; but there is no sign of the south wall yet, so we are not in a position to state the value of ft; as far as seen it is a strong, healthy lode, producing a quantity of fluor, spar and copper ore, which is considered very kindly for large deposits of ore being found near at hand. The winse in the bottom of the 55 west is suspended,

owing to its balag down to the 45, the lode in which is worth 301, per fm., and about 3 fms. in advance of the 45 end, where we hope to make a communication in a fortaight from this time. The lode in the stope in the back of the 35 west is worth 61, per fm. At the eastern mine, the opierations are progressing sallsfastority. Watson's engine-shaft has been sunk 2 fms. 4 ft, below the 40, and the cross-out has been driven north? fms. 3 ft. from baft, in favourable killes. The tribute department is about the same as it has been for some time previous. We hope to sample upwards of 190 tons of ore on Priday, of about the usual quality.

LADY BERTHA.—Jas. Metherell, Jan. 27: Hooper's ries, in the 26, is going up against the Mondow chaft, which will take about to weeks to hole; the lote in the rise is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. The 30 fs driven west of the cross-out about 4 fathoms, and will take about five months to drive to Sobin's wins, where the lode is worth 2 tons of rich ore per fm.; I expect to see a good lode before that time. We have driven about 4 fms. cant in the 30, and it will fake about it weeks now to reach the cross-out about 5 fms. The 30 fs driven west of the cross-out about the sound time to hole the eastern, or Hurn's, rice as it will Hooper's rice; the lode at this point is worth 2 tons of ore per fm. I intend to put four men eloping for a chort time, when I hope to sample about 40 tons in February.

LEWIS.—W. Bishop, W. W. Martyn, Jan. 20: We have commenced sinking skip shaft under the 10. The 110, east of the shaft, is improving; the 110, on the south lode, is worth 301, per fm. The 20 is getting into the ting round now being driven through in the 110, and is worth 101, per fm. The bole in the stopes in the high back, in the 20 cast, is thrown up by a slide; and, in order to prove it, we shall, I expect, have to rise of or ft. through deed ground, where we have an arry lode for 3 fathoms high, worth 51, 10s, per fm. The solgens haft is suit to the ing round now being driven the ourse of sight

aring the last few months, the parcel of lead ore is sold at 184 5s. 6d. per ton, and cargo of mundle makes out 110 tons. We shall push on with dressing further miplings of blende ar, dued as fast as possible.

NEW WHEAL 'GB AND EAST WHEAL METAL MINES.—Josh. Vivien, N. homes, Jan. 25; We are glad to say we have nothing to report to-day calculated to more the sare glad to say we have nothing to report to-day calculated to map the sare glad to say we have nothing to report to-day calculated to map the sare glad to say we have nothing to report to-day calculated to map the sare glad to say we have nothing to report to-day calculated to map the sare glad to say we have nothing to report to-day calculated to map the sare glad to say we have nothing to report must have given rise to ground in our engine-shall is improved, and the gossan lode 12 feet wide in the cit end cast, and is not to be europassed; we have already told you that very cito-trily is shrilt be in a position to open and work this lode from the said what 15 fathoms select, and we also continue to find in the rubbisk very rich stones of tin. We now our last two or three reports informed you that there was a sanchle improvement the add end, driving east on Wheal Brambis lode, which induced us to kope for titer things; we have now the pleasure of asying that our hopes have been called, and that we have now a productive lode, producing good tinatuff, and improving an eproceed. On the Park-an-step lode we have in the part week got 20 fms. further, rithout having resched the end of the level. The lode in the sait and east, at East vitcoutly, and, indeed, everything with us progresses as well as we could expect.

NORTH BASSET.—T. Glanville, Jan. 27: At Grace's shaft, sinking below the 72, he lode is yielding 2 tons of the mine are much the same as last reported. For the last 4 ft. diving we have have had an over lode is yielding 2 tons of the mine are much the same as last reported. It may be an expense of the mine are much the same as last reported. It may

shall proceed with them as fast as possible.

OOLA.—J. B. Champion, Jan. 23: We put "is whim and crusher to work to-day, which worked to my satisfaction. I exp_st to get the dressing floors complete next rock. There is no alteration in the u"_deeground department since my last.

PEDN-AN-DREA.—Capts. Car penter, Delbridge, Thomas, Jan. 23: In the 90, on fartin's lode, cast from the "affection of the granita, the lode is from 3 to 4 feet wide, roducing stamping work of low quality; six men are driving this end at 71. 10s. ere fathom. The ground is hard for rising on the south part of the lode towards the o, which is nearly soled. Cobbler's shaft, sinking by six men, at 11. per fathom, elow the 40; the tode is from 2 to 3 feet wide, composed of sar, mundic, peach, and little in. As soon as we can clear the staff from the bob-plat in the 68 we shall fix he new bob and pitwork with all dispatch. No change to notice in our tribute stopes lince last report.

the new bob and pitwork with all dispatels. No change to notice in our tribute stopes since last report.

PEM BROKE AND EAST CRINNIS.—G. T. Trewren, J. Tredinnick, Jan. 26: In the 163 cross-cut, driving south from Reid's shaft, we are making fair progress. In the 163 cross-cut, driving south from Reid's shaft, we are making fair progress. In the 164 north we have intersected a branch about 6 in, wide, thickly impregnated with mundic and copper ore, and from the appearance of this end we anticipate more lode still further north. In the 112 end, east from Smith's shaft, we have may reasonably expect a further improvement as we extend this level east. In the 102 end, east from Smith's shaft, we have met with a cross-course, which has rather disordered the load for the time, now worth about 2 tons of ord per fm., but we may fairly salculate this lode will regain its former value as we get off from the influence of the cross-course. In the winze sinking in the bottom of this lavel, the lode will produce 13, ion of ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the same level the lode is worth 15, ton of ore per fm. In the stopes in back of the same lavel the lode is worth 15 ton of ore per fm. Our tribute department is much the name as for some time past.

PENCORSE CONSOIS.—H. B. Gross, Jan. 15: The prospects of the mine are im, proving. We have now a loak in back of the 5 m. level worth 5 tons of jack per fm. with good stones of lead. The other pitches are also looking better.

H. B. Gross, Jan. 18: The pitch in back of the 6 still improves; lode worth 7 tons of jack per fm., which has already been worked by the last workers.

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of Jack per fm., and expect that two mest will raise this month from 30 to 40 tons of jack from that Picch, which has already been worked by the last worker.

PENDERA CONSOLS.—W. Eddy, Jan. 23: Our sump shaft is now down 5 fms. below the 63; the lode is about 2 ft. wide, and better than ever we have seen it before in the shaft; as the lode now stands it will produce 2 tons of ore per fm. A more kindly pile of ore cannot be seen in our district, some of it being of a rish gray, crystallised character, accompanied with fine specimens of carbonate of line and hard Japery ore, exactly of the same character as our neighbouring copper mines. In the 82 north no lode broken for the month. In the 70 winas the lode is large, with a fair course of ore; the ground is hard for sinking. In the 70 north the lode is much improved, producing more than 1 ton of ore per fm.; this is still a very promising end, leaving an orey back and bottom. The masons will finish the whim-house next week, when the engineer will begin to put in the engine, which is wanted very much, our hauling now being very costly. Our mine is opening very well and promising, and as soon as we get our new machinery to work we shall be able to put a great many men to work on tribute and stoping away our reserve ground.

— R. Hollow, Jan. 26: 1 beg to inform you, that on inspecting this mine I find the shaft sunk 6 fathoms below the 52; the lode in 16 is about 2 feet wide, and has a kindly sppearance; there appears to be a change of ground coming in this end, which may improve the lode. On the whole, I think, looking at the nature of this lode and ground about it, some change must take plees before it will be a very productive one.

PENHALDAHVA.—Thos. Hodge, Jan. 26: Our engine—shaft is down 6 fms. 1 ft.

dry. Have there is a good leady lode. I shall know more of its value in a few days, as we have not yet taken down any of the lode.

POLBRESN.—Jan. 30: It my, sak regort I stated that we had set Dorota's shaft to sink below the 23 in killas, for the sake of dispatch, on the back of the tode; but last night, or, sinding, the capels on it very lose, I desired the men te take down the lode, in order to see what course we had better pursus for the next month: in doing so we found it improving in going down. The shaft is now 3 fms. below the level; the first 3 ms. yielded a little iin, but the last fathom we calculate has yielded \(\frac{1}{2} \) found it in, consequently the lode is worth 30!, per fm., and if it continues as it is (in the bottom of the shaft) the next fathom will yield a pretty deal more; the lode is 2 ft. wide, 16 in. of it were good. I broke a rock of the in the bottom of the shaft to day (which was after the men had left work), and sent it to surface, which we calculate will weigh full 3\(\) gets, mearly half tin; the shaft is being sunk by six men, and three wages men, at 10. 10s. per fm., to carry down the lode with them, where a sink is made 5 or 6 ft. in killas; the lode can be taken down speedily, so we may as well carry it down with us, as we shall be able to see the value of it all tisk way. The lode in the 32, east of Dorocas's shaft, is at present small, not more than 5 or 6 in. wild, with a little tin and copper—driving by three men and three boys, at 6.1 per fathom. They are in the control of the shaft, is at mand, with a little tin, but nothing to value—driving by three men and three boys, at 6.1 per fathom. They are in the shaft, is not more than 7 in. or 3 in. wide, nor has it been for some time; as the ground is hard sad the lode small, and having no particular object before it, we thought it best to asspend the driving lit all events for the present. There is no lode in the 32 cross-cut count yet, and as the sound to the first part of the regions of a firm by good where the lode POLDREN.—Jan. 20: In my last regort istated that we had set Dorone's shaft to sink below the 19th and the beat we had set of the back of t

We have dropped the lift below the adit, and bried 6 fms.; we are also sussiy engaged in getting our balance-bob to work, of which we are in great need.

ROBEWARNE CONSOLS. J. Richards, Jan. 23: We have cut the lode in the engine-shaft, which is 2½ ft. wide, 15 in. of the north part of it is a good lode, composed of grey, black, said sellow coppet are. The 10 cmd, westlode, is 2ft wide, with prode of grey, black, said sellow coppet are. The 10 cmd, westlode, is 2ft wide, with the lode, and it propose to drive 0 for 10 fms. by the side of the lode, and then cut through it to prove its wales. We have during the 10 cmd can by the side of a little ore, but not enough to value. We are driving the 10 cmd can cut through it to prove its wales. We have to two branches of the elvan course, and are driving on the source of them; such of the branches are worth 60, per fm. for its. No electration to notice in any other part of the mine.

— J. F. Cardozo, Jan. 25: We have the lode now in the shaft, and it is composed of very promising rock, the orey part richer than the upper level, and likely to turn out much expper ore. We are preparing some tinstuff for cale, and the dressing of supper ore goes on with energy.

ROUND HILL. J. Kneebowsh: We are now engaged in dropping the lift of pumps to the 52 fm. level. We have to case and divide the shaft, and isy plat, sollar, 8c., after which we shall commence driving seath. The lode in the 40 min. level north is improved within the last day or two. The caunter branch still keeps its distance from the main lode, and is now producing as wink work. The lode in the 40 south will yield about 15 cwis. of ore per fm. No 1 stope, below the 30 fm. level, south of Mathews's winse, will yield about 2 fnew winds wany by the audients; it is large, containing a little will be a promising appearance; it has been driven 5 ft. We have splited through the shaft west of the cross-cat (asmed in my last), and elsered 45 fms. in that direction; the lode, it has so of the shaft direction of the winse, wi

in force we have working you may suppose what the lode must be. The prospects are all that can be desired, and the ore is good in quality.

SOUTH WHEAL TOLGUS — Youren's Lode: Michall's summen are employed cutting plat, &c., in the 110. The lode in the 110, east from Michall's engine-shaft, is 20 in, wide, consisting of mundic, lack, peach, and copper ore, and yielding about 1 ton of she latter per fm. The lode in the 100, west from Michall's engine-shaft, is 20 in, wide, consisting of mundic, lack, peach, and copper ore, and yielding about 1 ton of she latter per fm. The lode in the 100, west from the engine-shaft, is 20 in, wide, consisting of peach, quarts, and ore, and yielding about 1/5 ton of the latter per fm. Ditto, stripping down in the 100 on the south branch, about 3 fms. below the end, the loads is yielding 3 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the two stopes in back of the 100, west from Michall's shaft, and shout 6 fms. behind the 100 end, is 3 ft. wide, yielding from 3 to 4 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the two stopes in back of the 100, west from Michall's shaft, is yielding 2 tons of ore per fm. The lode in the stope in the shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 75, west from Michall's engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the stope in the back of the 75 eross-out, south from Michall's shaft, is moderately easy. The ground in the 75 eross-out, south from Michall's shaft, is moderately easy. The ground in the 75 eross-out, south from Michall's shaft, is moderately easy. The ground in the 100 cast from Michall's shaft, is moderately easy. The ground in the 75 eross-out, seat from Michall's engine-shaft, is 20 in. wide, containing good stones of ore, and has a promising appearance. The lode in the 110, east from Michall's engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 100 cast from michall engine-shaft, is mall and unproductive. The lode in the 100, east from Michall's engine-shaft, is small and unproductive. The lode in the 100 cast from Michall's engine-shaft, i

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The adit from the enter mine discharging the state of the st

so cross-cut north is in a beautiful sevan course, with a good star reported. Other pare without siteration.

WHEAL ARTHUR.—T. Carpenter, Jan. 25: Old Lode: The lode in the 50 with the composed of spar, capel, mundle, and spatial. The lode in the 50 with 4 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, mundle, and spatial. The lode in the 40 west is 3 ft. wide, composed of spar, capel, and mundle. The lode in the 40 west is 3 ft. wide, prieding good stones of copper ore. There is no site tion in Dormer's pitch since last reported on—tit worth 121, per fm. Buokingh pitch in back of deep adit west, about 50 fms. east of Dormer's pitch, is looking yitch in back of deep adit west, about 50 fms. east of Dormer's pitch, is looking well—working by four men, at 8. in 1. We shall sample upwards of 120 tons of year ore on Friday next.

WHEAL CREBOR.—J. Gifford, Jan. 23: I have this dayset the cross-cut to doy six men, 5 fms. stent, at 51. 5s. per fm. No alteration in the ground to no winter the stent of suff, since last reported on. In the 71, east on the 71 east of suff, since last reported on. In the 71, east and we No. 7 winze, the lodes have been very floatuating during the week. The western No. 7 winze, the lodes have been very floatuating during the week. The western No. 7 winze, the lodes have been very floatuating during the week. The western the 52 west is a little improved: it is w. with at present about 121, per fm., and in the level is introduced been ranking good crogress. The indications in winze below the 52 west, and are making good crogress. The indications in winze below the 52 west, and are making good crogress. The indications in winze below the 52 west, and are making good crogress. The indications in winze below the 52 west, and are making good crogress. The indications in my last report is all fixed, and in complete working order, and the men have in my last report is all fixed, and in complete working order, and the men have mensed sinking the shaft on the lode. The lode in the 60 west the nockange to notice;

mened sinking the sunt of the pose of one of the lovel is worth no change to notice; the lode in the rise in the bank of this lovel is worth no change to notice; the lode in the rise in the bank of this lovel is worth no comper fathom.

WHEAL EMMA.—J. Hitchins, Jan. 28: Nothing new since my last.

WHEAL EMMA EXTENSION.—J. Hitchins, W. Goldsworthy, Jan. 28: O in the eastern adit has gradually been improving for the last six week. We not negot a lode from 4 to 3 ft. wide, 2\(\frac{1}{2}\) ft. of which is gossam, with gray of the last copper, very like what the Wheal Emma lode shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the Wheal Emma lode shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the Wheal Emma lode shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the wheal Emma lode shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the wheal Emma lode shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the whole shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the whole shows in places, and malleable copper, very like what the whole shows the very like wheal the company of the love of

in the eastern adit has gradually been improving for the last als. week. We now have to report a lode from 4 to 5 ft. wide, 2½ ft. of which is gream, with gray ore and malleable copper, very like what the Wheal Emma loil now in places, and further improvement is expected, for as we peneirate the hill it is more compact, and the water increasing.

WHEAL GRENVILLE.—G. R. Odgers, Jan. 23: We have lakes down the lode at the engine-shaft this morning, and find it is full 20 in, wide, of sugary gar, and a very congenial quarts, with good stones of the and dropper on Thursday, but still had expected it would when looking a ce indeed. We have hauled some over stuff ton it is morning, and it speared to the and dropper on Thursday, but still had expected it would when looking a ce indeed. We have hauled some over stuff trom it this morning, and it speared to grade the ground by the side of the lode were a little morning, and it is young lyield ore in larger quantities. I have so alteration to mention from any other place since my last.

WHEAL GUSKUS.—J. Richards, Jan. 21: The lode in the 10 end, east of the cross-cut at Francis's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, opening good tribute ground for tin. The lode in the satisfies that we set of cross-cut is 1ft. wide, we shall sample a small parter set of occuper ore on the 26th lest. We have twenty tributers working at tributes varying from 10s. to 13s. 4d. in 14.

—J. Richards, Jan. 25. Guskus icide in the 30 and, driving east of Francis's shaft, is 2½ ft. wide, opening fair tithute greated into three branches, containing tin ent the lode in the 20 cross-cut, which is either east to meet the junction that made the and copper we have 8 fms. to direct that greate the south stream of the producing and the stream of the producing and the stream of the str

apper issue. We have commenced sinking a winner in a constant of tin, the whole being stamp-shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, giving some rich stones of tin, the whole being stamp-shaft; the lode is 2 ft. wide, giving some rich stones of tin, the whole being in any ting work. The tribute department is going on satisfactorily. No change in any other parts of the mine.

WHEAL TEHIDY.—D. Lanksbury, Jan. 27: In the 50, driving east on the tin lode, we have interesced the north part of the caunter lode; we shall now drive east on it, towards Ball's shaft. In the 60, driving west on the caunter, the lode is 1 ft. wide, worth 1 ton of ore per fm. In the same level, driving east on the caunter, the lode is 10, foot wide, unproductive. In the 50, driving west on the north lode, the lode is 10, foot wide, unproductive. In the 50, driving west on the north lode, the lode is 10, foot wide, unproductive. In the 50, driving mean of the 10, east from the

WHEAL TREVELYAN.—J. D. Osborn, B. Gundry, Jan. 23: Watson's engishaft is sinking in just the same kind of ground as last reported. We have had
misfortune to break the doorpiece of our sinking lift, which will delay our sinkin
iittle. We have met with a good second-hand doorpiece, and we hope to be in cou
of sinking again to-morrow. There is no change to notice in Richards's lode si
last reported on.

Tousa John de Alfred (West B Tolgus,

26% to WED

At

to 20

esible. Capt. Hampton, as well as myself, thinks it advis one of the finnehes of the pumps are broken, and the met them. We shall commence to-morrow, and I hope in two in a good position to sink the shart to the 20 fm. level with

The Arizona Copper Mines.—In Mr. Seyd's work on "California and its Resources," referred to in another column, some very interesting information relating to these mines is given. In corroboration of the abundance of the copper ore, a traveller resident in San Francisco states that a petson having occasion to dig an ordinary well for his cattle, struck at a depth of 15 ft. a vein of ore apparently of wast extent. He made an Lamediate experiment on it, and found it to yield 85 per cent. The same informant states that the company has a standing offer of \$250 per ton for all ore delivered at San Francisco, or an advance on its consignment to Swanzes for smelting of \$200 per ton. He estimates the whole expense of working the mines, and carrying the ore down the Gila and Colorado Rivers, to the Gulf of California, and its transportation by sea to San Francisco, at the most, at \$150 per ton. The distance of the Arizona Mines, by land, to Fort Yuba, at the most of the Colorado, a hout 100 miles; but the route from the same mines to the Gila River is only 35 miles, over which it is in contemplation to construct a plank-road. The ore will be taken by flat boats, or steamers at a later period, down the Gila, which empties itself into the Colorado, and thence to Fort Yuba, where regular saling ressels can be ready to receive it. It is a fact well known by experience that the mines of the baser metals yield the most valuable practical results: no gold mine over paid such profits as the tin mines of Cornwall. The quantity of silver existing in the Arizona ore is variously estimated, some making it as high as 3 to 5 per cent. That silver does exist in those ores is beyond a doubt, and it i confidently asserted that it will eventually prove suffect to meet all the expenses of working the mines. The Arizona ore is of extra-cornwall. The quantity of silver existing in the Arizona ore is a factory of complete and the country being now under the Government of the United State in familiar, the Arizona or fall of mines over paid suc

MINERAL WEALTH OF IRELAND.—It is proposed to work three bods of white silex in a sett leased to Mr. Deering. C.E. and situate in Rostellan demesne, on Cork Harbour. They run through a length of 180 perches; together, they form a breadth of about 69 fr., and practically may be said to be only one great bed, as there are interposed between them but two this strata of inferior material. The silex beds are of great depth—probably over 100 feet—for 20 to 25 feet from the top are quite free from springs, and even below this depth they can be worked at a small cost for pumping. Overlying the silex is a bed of good brown hematite ore, averaging 6 ft. thick, about 20 acres in extent, and there are strong indications of valuable manganese. In the mannfacture of porcelain and earthenware the silex is substituted for ground flint and Cornish stone, the two most costly ingredients in the body of whiteware. A capital of at least 10,000, is required; but with care a profit of 15 or 29 per cent. might be realised.

CONPENSION SWALL COLUM — In order to prepare small cost and other contents.

whiteware. A capital of at least 10,000f, is required; but with care a profit of 15 or 20 per cent. might be realised.

Compresses of Small Coals. —In order to prepare small coal, and other matters to be used as fuel, Mr. Thompson, of North Shields, has patented an invention, for a correspondent, in carrying out which the small coal and other matters are fed on to the bed or bottom of a crushing and mixing mill. The under surface of the bed or bottom of the mill is heated. Above the bed is formed an enclosed chamber, with a suitable outlet and pipe at the apper part thereof, through which the vaporised products pass, and are condensed by means of a condenser. The upper part of a vertical axis (protected from the fire by brickwork) passes into the enclosed chamber, above the heated bed or bottom. The vertical axis gives motion to four or other suitable number of arms, to one of which a soraper is affixed, which moves the coal and other materials as they rise above the scraper fail over again on the heated bed or bottom at the back of the scraper. The other arms carry a mixing roller and erashing rollers. On one side of the enclosed chamber there is an opening through which the contents are discharged when completed, and there is a charging opening at another part of the chamber, and such openings have suitable sities or valves to close them. The coal and other material are thus heated, mixed, and crushed whilst in the chamber and on the heated bed, and as such materials are delivered they are received into a hopper, from the lower part of which the mixed crushed and heated materials fail into recesses formed on two wheels or cylinders, which revolve between two fixed plates or sides at those parts thereof where the materials deceemd from the hopper, and as each wheel has atternately projections and hollows, the projections of one wheel enter the hollows of the other wheel and compress the materials therein. As the wheels rottes, and the filled hollow wor recesses come below the two fixed side plates, the mondide

RAILWAY CROSSINGS.—Mr. W. E. Newton has patented an invention which consists in combining a flexible rail with a fixed rail and point on the supporting chair. The clasticity of the movable rail is made to keep it in its position, and still allows it to yield sufficiently for the flavge of the wheet to pass. The invention also consists in placing a stop opposite the point of the crossing to support the rail at that point, also in securing the point of the movable rail from rising out of place by means of a hook and rebated chair.

Topogove Navas Man M. M. A. W.

Foreing Nails.—Mr. A. V. Newton, for a correspondent, has patente in invention for forging sails, which consists in the use of two anvil faces and two amounts; the anvil faces being connected by a rocking shaft. The forging is effected when hammer and a vil, and by successive blows at right angles, without the recessity of turning the article that is being forged, moreover, each blow is struck a time when the vivil is at rest.

time when the riville at rest.

Castings.—Mesars. Elce and Hartley, in the preparation of moulds, prosee the application of eccentrics connected together and acting simultaneously of
supper box, whereby it is gradually raised until the mould is free from the pat
rate, and the steadying pins from the holes in which they fit. The upper box whe
19's raised can be removed by a crane or otherwise.

LIGHTING PUBLIC LAMPS BY ELECTRICITY.—Messrs. Keogh, Temple have patented a new system of lighting street lamps by electricity. They provide movable wheel, with a handle for turning it, the teeth of this wheel take into a hor zontal bar, which extends the length of the street, and turns on the gas taps, while are also connected with a wheel. Electric wire is carried to and from every burner and plathaum or other metal points are used for combustion.

Gunrownes.—Mr. F. Köhler, Finsbury-place, proposes to manufac-ture gunpowder by mixing a new sait (oxygen, 38-51; chlorine, 29-76; potassium, 31.73), sulphur and charcoal in the following proportions:—70 parts of the sait, 20 of the sulphur, and 10 charcoal. In case of need it is sufficient to simply mix the in-gredients together. The ingredients are not only uninflammable but inexplosive.

SEPARATING IRON AND OTHER MATTERS FROM ORES .- Mr. W. A. Ed Denmark-road, Camber well, provisionally specified the separation of matter set by the magnet by means of a cylinder, kept magnetised by a fixed coil of unnected with a battery. The pulverised ore is introduced by a hopper, and the acted matter falls, whilst the remainder is brushed off into a suitable receptacle.

HOT-BLAST STOVE.—Mears. Levick and James, of the Cwm Celyn and laina Ironworks, propose to pass the air to be heated through a system of serpense pipes, inclosed in a chamber having an opening to the atmosphere. These pipes are projections at the upper end, which rest on brackets bolted to certain of the atmosphere ining of the farnace, and thus suspended the pipes are to be lifted off their bearings without disturbing the surrounding brickwork.

free to be lifted off their bearings without disturbing the surrounding brickwork.

ASCENDING INCLIVES ON RAILWAYS.—Mr. Thos. Grahamo, Upper Seymour-street, to facilitate the passage of carriages on inclines of railways, propose that on the upper level of each incline of a railway, and not far from the top of the incline, there shall be arranged an apparatus for fixing a locomotive engine to the line of way, together with a suitable barrel, or windlass, for winding on and off a wire-rope. The engines of the locomotives which run on such lines of railway are also arranged to be put into gear with such barrel or windlass, in order to give motion thereto, and to wind the wire-rope on or off the barrel or windlass are required, as cording as a train is about to be raised up or run down an incline. By this arrangement the fixed engines beretofore used on rail ways to give motion to entiable barrels or windlasses near inclines will be dispensed with, and at the same time the locomotive engines employed on lines of railway having very steep inclines will not require to be so powerful, as would be the case if they white tranning up incline had also to drag up like weights of trains. It may be remarked that a windlass or barrel may be carried by each locomotive engine, in piace of having one fixed at the upper lavel of each incline, but it is preferred to employ the arrangement described.

RAILWAY TRAFFIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United

barrel may be carried by each locomotive engine, in place of having one fixed at the upper level of sash incline, but it is preferred to employ the arrangement described.

RAILWAY TRAPPIC.—The Traffic Returns of the Railways in the United Kingdom for the week ending Jan. 23, amounted to 283, 3821, and for the corresponding week of 1857 to 400,0901, showing a decrease of 57281. The gross receipts of the eight railways having their termini in the metropolis amounted for the week ending as above to 164 6114; and for the corresponding week of last year to 163,7981., showing an increase of 8164.

The increase on the Great Northern amounted to 22004; on the Great Western, to 2181.; o the London and South Cosat, to 281; on the London and South Castern, to 5174; to 281; on the London and South Cosat, to 281; on the London and North-Western; together, 51151.: leaving the increase as above, 8164.

The receipts on the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 228,7514, and for the corresponding period of 1857 to 236,2984., showing a decrease of 75441. In the receipts of the other lines in the United Kingdom amounted to 228,7514, in the receipts of the other lines, from which must be deducted the increase on the metropolitan lines, leaving the total decrease 67284, compared with the corresponding week of 1887.

At the Geological Society, on Feb. 3, a paper will be read by Sir R. I. Marchison, F.R.S., V.P.G.S., on a New View of the whole Succession of Rocks in the Northern Highlands, from the Oldest Greiss through Strata of Cambrian and Lower Silurian Age to the Old Red Sandstone, inclusive.

Mr. J. Davis has been appointed official manager of the Dhurode Cop-

Mr. J. Davis has been appointed official manager of the Dhurode Cop-per Mining Company, which is now being wound-up in the Court of Chancery. The settlement of the list of contributories is to be proceeded with on Feb. 8, by which day eredditors are required to prove their claims.

Advices from Australia to Dec. 15 state that a staff of Prussian mining gineers are making a tour through the mining districts of the colony.

THE FIRST EMINENT ENGLISH ENGINEER.—The only Englishman who had at all distinguished himself down to the middle of the century was one John Perry, who successfully stopped an alarming breach of the Thames in the Dagenham Embahkment; but his abilities found so little scope at home that he emigrated to Russia, and entered into the service of Peter the Great, then engaged, with his army, in enting a canal between the Neva and the Volga. Perry styled himself "adventurer," which was the term then applied to those who undertook hazardous engineering enterprises; and the word is still in see amongst the Cornish miners.—Quarterly Review.

With next week's Journal we shall give a Supplemental Singer in which several interesting papers will appear—the Drainage o in which several interesting papers will appear—the Drainage of Mines by Levels and Machinery, by Mr. Mark Fryar, of the Bristol Mining School—Ore and Ironstone of Rosedale Abbey, by Mr. Jos. Bewick — Transatlantic Telegraph — Self-Acting Trap-Doors—Nickel and Copper Mines of Pennsylvania—Mine Machinery: Rotating Buddles.

Che Mining Market; Brices af Metals, Ores, &c.

METAL MARKET, London, January 29, 1858. Per 1b. 12d.-12\(d. 11\(d.-12d. 15d.-16d. Copper wire p. ib.
ditto tubes sheathing and bolts boltoms old (Exchange)
Best selected p. ton 13 FOREIGN STREE. Per Ton.
Swedish, in kegs (rolled) 17 0 0-18 0
arrive (hammered) 21 0 0-21 10
Ditto, in fargots 23 10 0-24 0
English, Spring 18 0 0-23 0 QUICKSILVERp. 15,0 2 0-SPELTER. Per Tou . 34 0 0 35 0 In sheets English, blocks

REMARKS.—Our market continues to wear a steady appearance, and prices of many metals have greatly improved. Business from day to day is gradualty increasing, being materially assisted by the reduced value of money. Sellers begin to evince more confidence in purchasers, and the usual amount of credit is again becoming general, although necessary

money. Setters begin to evince more considence in purchasers, and the usual amount of credit is again becoming general, although necessary caution is in a great measure exercised.

GOPPER.—On Jan. 26 the smolters announced a rise of 91, 10s. per ton on cake, tile, and ingots, and 1d. per lb. on manufactured sheet and sheathing; also 1d. per lb. on yellow metal. According to the standard, which had risen at the two previous ticketings in all about 101. 10s., some alteration in manufactured descriptions appeared imperative, so the smelters, with the least possible delay, agreed to alter fixed rates, which took some merchants a little by surprise, as the demand, although tolerably good, was not so great as to lead the trade to expect any immediate change in current prices; however, the advance seems rather to have created increased enquiries, and hastened dealers to put in hand considerable orders, fearing lest another rise should take place ere long; and we think buyers will not do amiss by executing all the orders they have on their books, or even purchase in anticipation of their requirements, as the tendency of this metal is doubtlessly in favour of higher quotations. The smelters are somewhat indifferent about taking further contracts: 1004 tons of ore are advertised for sale at Swansen on Feb. 9.

IRON.—In the various descriptions of iron no alteration has occurred, excepting Scotch pigs, which have slightly recoded, mixed numbers being now quoted about 2s. per ton under our last quotation. In rails there is a very fair enquiry, and makers are enabled to command present prices without difficulty. English bars are still quoted the same as this day week's quotation; the demand has been moderately brisk, and for first quality bars certain makers require 7l. per ton at the works, being an advance of 10s. per ton. This is the highest price quoted, and besides the favourite Welsh brand we have heard of no such price being paid for any other quality. The ruling quotation is 6l. 10s., f.o.b. at the works. Staffordsh

Tin.-On Jan. 26 the smelters raised the price of English block, bar Tin.—On Jan. 26 the smelters raised the price of English block, bar, and refined \(\delta \). For ton, making present prices as per annexed list. Since the rise foreign has further improved, and it is not improbable there may yet be a manifest change in prices. Holders are not at all anxious to realise, although stocks have not much diminished. Banca has also risen, the advices from Amsterdam being of a favourable character.

Tin.Phares.—A few common brands only can be bought at 27s. to to 27s. 6d.; better brands at 28s. 6d. per box; best brands, 29s. to 30s. per box, IC coke.

Steel.—A few hundred kegs of Swedish may be had at 22l. to 22l. \(\delta \).

STEEL. -A few hundred kegs of Swedish may be had at 221, to 221, 5s.

STREE.—A few hundred kegs of Swedish may be had at 221. to 221. 5s.

LIVERPOOL, JAN. 28.—Transactions in Iron since our last report have been limited, prices remaining without alteration, but at the same time showing a tendency rather to weakness than otherwise. Exports continue to be on a moderate scale, and dealers for the most part supply themselves merely for immediate requirements, apparently not having sufficient confidence in the market to warrant purchases to any extent for forward delivery. Scotch Pig-iron still shows a downward movement, prices being 6d. to 1s. per ton lower than they were on this day week, notwithstanding the shipments are again in excess, being 8685 tons for the past week, against 7737 tons for the corresponding week of last year. Speculators appear to be rather disposed to fight shy of the article at present, even at the comparatively favourable prices now ruling, and the demand for exports is but small. A further advance of 5t. per ton in the price of English Tin was announced on Tuesday last, and on the same day the price of copper was raised 1d. per ib. on manufactured, and 9t. 10s. per ton on unmanufactured. The second advance in the price of Tin was soarcely expected so soon after the first rise, and as regards copper the soarcely expected so soon after the first rise, and as regards copper the alteration was more unexpected still. Tin-plates are firmer, with a fair business done; best brands command full rates, and makers are not anxious business done; best brands command full rates, and makers are not anxious sollers. An improved feeling is observable in Lead, and prices are stiffening. The reduction in the Bank of England rate to 4 per cent. announced to-day, although confidently expected, will doubtless assist materially to strengthen the position of metals, and give confidence in their now being in a healthy state. The following are the quotations:—Iron: Merchant bar, 71. to 71. 10s. per ton.—Tin: Common block, 1181. per ton; common bar, 1194.; refined block, 1241.—Tin-plates: Charcoal, IC, 33s. to 33s. 6d. per box; coke, IC, 27s. 6d. to 28s. 6d.—Lead: English sheet, 234. 10s. to 24t. per ton; English pig, 221.10s. to 23t.—Copper: Cake and tile, 117t. per ton; best selected, 120t. per ton; sheathing and bolt, 1s. 1d. per 1b.—Yellow metal sheathing, 11d. per 1b.—Steel: Blistered, 30t. to 40t. per ton; spring, 18t. to 24t.; cast and shear, 50t. to 60t.

PARIS, JAN. 28.—A sensible, although not extensive, improvement has taken place in the metal market. Some orders for refinery pigs have been given, and infinitely more business has been done since the beginning of the year than during the whole month of December. Here are the official the year than during the whole month of December. Here are the official prices per ten on Jan. 21:—At St. Dizier, forge pigs, 6t. 4s. 2d.; pigs for second melting, No. 1, 6t. 16s. 8d.; ditto, No. 2, 6t. 8s. 4d. Charcoal rolls, in any of the Eastern Railway stations, 12t. 16s. 8d. to 13t. 8s. 4d. Nail rods, No. 21 and above, 14t. to 14t. 8s. 4d.; ditto, No. 20, 15t. 4s. 2d. Forged iron, at stations nearest the works, 14t. 16s. 8d.; axles, from 15t. 12s. 6d. to 17t. 12s. 6d., according to weight; plates, 90 to 108 milimetres, 16t. 16s. 8d.; and smith iron, 15t. 12s. 6d. Castings, smooth and figured plates, 7t. 16s. 8d.; water-pipes, 12t. 4s. 2d. to 10t. 8s. 4d.; joints and curves, 10t. 8s. 4d. to 10s. 16s. 8d.; spouts, 10t. to 10t. 12s. 6d.; fur-

nace bars, 111, 4s. 2d. to 111, 12s. 6d.; nails, from 18l. to 30l., according to the numbers. Copper—Russian, 120l. to 132l., according to be Chill, 104l.; Lake Superior, from 110l. to 112l.; Coroccoro, 116l. T Straits, 116l.; Banca, 124l. Lead, 24l.; sheets, 28l. Spelter, 2 sheets, 32l. The news from Belgium is equally satisfactory as to the of the market. There has been no rise to report, but the prices are maintained, and orders coming in. Refinery pigs are quoted 79s. castings, 91s. 8d. to 120s.; bars, from 8l. to 9l. 12s. 6d. Iron ore readily if rich, and at good prices. Coals are rather flat, awing prob to the mildness of the season until lately, and to the difficulty of proing carriage. The quantity in stock is stated to be enormous. well

New York, Jan. 13.—The market has not yet recovered from its state of lethergy, and prices for most descriptions of iron are merely nominal. Scotch pig sells slowly at \$26 to \$27, six months, and \$23 to \$24 cash, for prime American brands. Common and refined English bars are quite dull, and prices altogether nominal. English sheet are quiet at 3½c. to 4½c. for singles, doubles, and triples. Of wrought scrap 170 tons sold, at \$20 cash.

A fresh impetus has been given to the MINING MARKET this week by the rise in copper and tin, and the demand for shares has been almost un-This we foretold some weeks ago, when the market was unprecedented. duly depressed, and it was evident a reaction was near at hand. In addition to the improved tone given to the market by the rise in metals, money is daily setting cheaper and more shundant, with greatly restricted means for employing it. The funds are considered too high, banks are not in favour, and as there are no gold mining companies on the Stock Exchange now to foster speculation, and end in the vuin caused by the late mania in them, the attention of its members is properly turned to bone fide English mines; thus, a daily increasing demand is sprivging up, which must have its effect on prices, and render it difficult to obtain shares in mines timited to a small number. Another effect of this demand will soon be evident; we shall have a host of new mining companies, with tampting baits for speculators, and it behoves, therefore, every agent who has the welfare of legitimate mining at heart to look well into the merits of all new undertakings they report upon; and it will also be well for the public to make proper enquiries before being led away by captivating addresses. We shall endeavour to call attention from time to time to those dividend and progressive mines which may be considered, from the best practical opinions, likely to improve in intrinsic value, as well as rise in market price, so that those unacquainted with mining operations may have some guide to their investments.

At the present moment, the state of mining generally denotes a rise in most description. dition to the improved tone given to the market by the rise in metals,

price, so that those unacquanted with mining operations may have some guide to their investments.

At the present moment, the state of mining generally denotes a rise in most descriptions of stock, but more particularly in the following:—Dividend: Basset, Buller, Grambler, Rosewarne, Great South Tolgus, Devon Consols, Margaret, Herodafoot, St. Day United, Trelawny, South Caradon, Tinoroft, West Basset, and Providence Mines. In progressive, North Frances, Margery, Tamar Consols, East Basset, West Frances, East Trefusis, Pendeen, and Wheal Grenville. In low priced speculations, many of which have been greatly depressed, in some cases owing to heavy calls for machinery, &c., but which now offer good chances of success and an early rise in price, the following are considered of promise:—Hender, Venton, West Par, East. Tamar, Great Baddern, Redmoor, West Grenville, Castell, Wheal Harriett, &c. We may next week enlarge upon this list, and those now selected are chosen with no invidious feeling, but merely to call public attention to the first of a series of bona fide undertakings being legitimately carried out.

Venton, West Par, East. Tamar, Great Baddern, Redmoor, West Grenville, Castell, Wheal Harriett, &c. We may next week enlarge upon this list, and those now selected are chosen with no invidious feeling, but merely to call public attention to the first of a series of bona βde undertakings being legitimately carried out.

Rosewarne shares have been in demand, at 21 to 25; the mine is improving in the western ground, and it is shoped will be in the Dividead List again this year; the present price is 100ℓ, less than shares were at a year or more ago. Grambler and St. Aubyn shares have advanced to 100, buyers; Basset, 190 to 200; South Basset, 7 to 7½. Wheal Margery shares have been in good demand, at 7½ to 8½, leaving off at 5 to 8½; at the meeting a call of Sa, per share was mac²a, and the report of the mine holds out good prospects; one feature in the accounts deserves especial notice, as an act of liberality on the part of the lord, worthy of imitation—the royalty due to the Earl of Mornington was 25½. 16a, which sum be has given up, in order to assist and encourage the adventurers. West Frances shares have advanced to 20, 21, and several buyers; Wheal Harriett, 10a. Herodsfoot shares have been in request, at 7½ to 2; at the meeting, the profits were 561ℓ. 0a. 3d.; and the assate over liat-littles, 1319ℓ. 5a, 9d.; a dividend of 12a, 6d. per share was declared, the prosp-cus for the future being equally good. South Tolgus shares have been encured after, at 140 to 150; no dividend was declared at the meeting, but the mine looks well. Pendeens have been much sought after, at 4 to 4½, and the mine becoming a favourite; Tolvaddens have been more freely offered, at 6 to 6½; Grenvilles have been in considerable request, at 1½ to 1½. Redmoor, ½ to ½; at this mine, during the preliminary works, we understand 18 tons of lead (12 tons worth upwards of 20ℓ. per ton) have been raised, not the meeting, and knowledge and the new drawing engine will go to work in a fortnight, to explore and open out the copper lodes. East Tamar

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week :-

Mining Exchange Official List of transactions during the week:—
Saturday, Jaw. 23.—Ding Dong, 15% to 16%; Lady Bertha, 20s. to 21s.; Pednan-drea, 9s. to 9s. 6d.; Pendesen, 3½ to 3½; South Frances, 188 to 190; South Tolgus, 150; Timoroft, 3½; Virtuons Ledy and Bedford, 1½ to 1½; Vale of Towy, ½ to 18s. 6d.; Wheal Edward, 1½ to 7½; Wheal Trelawny, 27.
Morday.—Fast Russell, 2 to 3½; Pendesen Consols, 3½, 3½, 3½, 4.
Tuzsday.—Greet Alfred, 4½; 4, 4½; Redmoor, 7s. 6d. to 10s. od.; Weet Baeset, 15 to 25½; Wheal Hertett, ½, ½, ½; Wheal Trelawny, 26, 26½, 27, 27½.
Wendern, 3½, 3½; 4; Wheal Kitty (Lelant), 11½ to 12.
Tulusday.—Alfred Consols, 13½; East Russell, 3½ to 3½; Lady Burtha, 22s.; Pendeen, 3½, 3½; 4; 6d.; ½; East Alfred, 2½, 24. 6s. 3d., 2, 2½; East Bassel, 1½ to 95; East Russell, 3½; to 3½; East Alfred, 2½, 24. 6s. 3d., 22.; Herodeot, 7½ to 7½; Hingston Down, 3½; Lady Bertha, 21s. 6d., 20s., 21s.; Margery, 1; Par Consols, 13½, 64½; Par Consols, 13½; Par Cons

On the Stock Exchange, the following business has been transacted :-BATURDAY, JAN. 23.—Alfred Consols, 13%; Great Bouth Toligus, 15; Wheal Kitty (Lelast), 13%; United Mcxican, 4%.—Transactions, though not efficially marked: Wheal Kitty (Lelast), 11% to 12%; Providence Mices, 64 to 57; Wheal Margaret, 48 to 56; Theoroft, 3% to 4; Keily Bray, 1% to 13; Wheal Edward, 7% to 7%; East Basset, 95 to 100; North Basset, 15 to 15%; West Basset, 25 to 26; St. Day United, 18s. to 26x; South Toligus, 135 to 145; Great Houth Toligus, 14% to 15%; South Carn Brea, 5%. brand; Tinthe tone are well os. 2d.; re sells robably

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Tugsnay.—Sortridge Consols, 1%; West Basset, 25%; Wheal Trelawny, 16%; St. John dei Rey, 12; Cobre Copper, 44.—Transactions, though not officially marked: Alfred Consols, 13% to 14; South Frances, 130 to 200; Wheal Baller, 250 to 250; West Basset, 25 to 15; South Forgas, 140 to 150; St. Day United, 250.; Wheal Trelawny, 25% to 27; Timeroft, 4; Wassa Kitty (St. Agnes), 4.

Whorksday.—South Wheal Frances, 193%; Timeroft, 4; Vale of Towy, ½; West Basset, 25; Wheal Edward, 7%——Fransactions, though not officially marked: Alfred Consols, 13% to 14½; St. Day United, 1; Wheal Kitty (St. Agnes), 4; Vale of Towy, ½; West Basset, 25; Great South Tsigns, 15; Providence, 55 to 67.

Trussday.—Alfred Consols, 14%; Vale of Towy, ½; —Transactions, though not officially marked: 8t. Day United, 1; Vale of Towy, ½; 1; Timeroft, 4; to 4%; East Russell, 4% to 4½; West Prances, 15 to 25; Providence Mines, 65 to 67; Wheal Edward, 7½ to 7%; West Prances, 15 to 15½; Kitty (St. Agnes), 4.

Faiday.—Alfred Consols, 14% to 14½; Javon Great Consols, 24%; to 25, ex div.; North Basset, 5; Great South Tolign, 15 to 15½; Kitty (St. Agnes), 4.

Faiday.—Alfred Consols, 14% to 14½; Davon Great Consols, 24%; to 25, ex div.; North Basset, 4½; Georgia Mining Association of Nova Social, 16%.

At the sale of coppur ore at Radguth, on Thursday, the standayd ad-

Prances, 200; Tiseroft, 44; General Mining Association of Nova scenes, 1874.

At the sale of copper ore at Redruth, on Thursday, the standard advanced no less than 101. 7s., as compared with the sale in the previous week. This gives mining adventurers the advantage of about 13s. per con of ore increase; which, upon the 3218 tons sold on Thursday, amounts to 20911. 14s. An advance in the standard was expected, as we stated last week, but it is soldom that the advance is so considerable in one week. This rise in the standard, giving a much better prive for copper ores, will materially render the mining share market firm or and more active.

| Mining Company of Ireland | | sha | re. | Contract of | Amor | ınt. | |
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At South Caradon Mine meeting, on Tuesday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 23084. 15a. 10d.; ores sold, 77694. 15a. 8d.; old materials, 8s. 10d. = 10,2784. 19a. ad.—Mine cost, Sept., 23544. 7a. 8d.; Oct., 25704. 19a. 9d.: leaving balance in favour of adventurers, 43334. 1ls. 1ld. A dividend of 20484. (6s. 4d. 5ps. esarc) was declared. The profit on the two months' working was 18444. 16s. 1d. Gapt. F. Giyno. jun., reported that the prospects in the mine were silt or good, and that there was every probability of keeping up the present dividends.

At Wheal Buller meeting, on Jan. 19, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1964. 18a. 2d.; ores sold, Oct. and Nov. (6se duee), 48344. 1s. 4d. ac7594. 18a. 6d.—Mine coct and merchants' bills, Nov. and Dec., 27984. 1s. 7d.: leaving balance in was declared.

At the Corn wal Great Consolidated Lead and Copper Mining Company meeting, yesterday, the accounts showed—Capital, 18,022/: creditors, 1834, 8s. 4d.; interest on deposit account, 42/. 6s. 4d. =18,207/. 8s. 8d.—Mine cost, 7000 shares, at 2d. cach, 14,000d; ditto, May to Nov., 1841, 3s. 5d.; plant, &c., 12841, 5s. 4d.; interest on deposit account, 42/. 6s. 4d. =18,207/. 8s. 8d.—Mine cost, 7000 shares, at 2d. cach, 14,000d; ditto, May to Nov., 1841, 3s. 5d.; plant, &c., 12841, 5s. 4d.; inventurers, 8584, 6s. 7d. Licut.-col. J. P. Bathurst and Mr. R. Bagnall were re-elected directors. Capt. W. Rower-portest that, in the vory limited period they shaded directors. Capt. W. Rower-portest that, in the vory limited period they shaded in possession of the mines, only nine months, the appearances were greatly enhanced, and be har no doubt but that, with the sit of the 3c. in. cylinder engine, and a furfits eventually produced to the sharsholders.

At Cargoll Mines meeting, on Thursday, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 4974, 10s. 8d.; ores sold, less dues, 16337, 3s. 10d.-21304, 14s. 6d.—Mine costs and merchants' blie. Sept. Cot., and Nov., 1986/. 13. 3d.; leaving balance in Javour of adventurers, 1624, 3s. 3d.

At Wheal Margery meeting, on Monday, the accounts showed—Balance from last audit, 21174, 6s. 3d.; labour cost, Oct. and Nov., 1969/. 7s. 7d.; carriage, 374, 0s. 7d.; materials, coal. &c., 8gp., and Oct., 2811/9. 0. 10d.—35931, 13s. 8d.—19 call, 2048/.; copper ore, 518/4. s. 4d.; tin, 2034, 12s. 6d.; the Earl of Mornington's dues, given up, 2324, 16s.; sundries, 41, 10s. 9d.; lasving balance in the Saling of Balance of the district, by Capts. J. Tre zoning and J. Benbow, was read; they express a strong options as to future success. It was resolved that "the thanks of the adventurers be conveyed to the Earl of Mornington's dues, given up, 2324, 16s.; andries, 41, 10s. 9d.; leaving blance galant adventurers. At Basses Connols meeting, on Jan. 21, the accounts showed—Balance last audit, 1444, 3s. 3d.; cot and me

At Rosewarne Consols, the lode has been cut at the shaft; in the 20 fm. vei it is 3½ ft. wide, producing 3 tens of rich grey, yellow, and black copper ore

The Isle of Man Mining Company has lately met with a very fine string of silver ore in the 60 fm. level, Old Foxdaic, in the grants rock, several pieces of which have been assayed, showing the produce equal to 140 osa, of silver in the tom.

At the Consolidated Copper Mines of Cobre Association meeting, on Taesday (Mr. Walter Shairp in the obsir), a dividend of 11, per share was duclared. The quantity of ore raised during last year to Nov. 30 amounted to 12,171 tons, being 1377 tons tess than the erresponding period of the preceding year. The make of precipitate, however, during the same period was larger, exceeding that of 1856 by 36 tons. Mesers. C. W. Greafell and B. Passonger were re-elected directors, and Mr. A. Druce an auditor.

At the United Mexican Mining Association meeting on Wednesday (Sir John Easthope, Bart., in the chair), the ascounts showed a balance in favour of the company, 1931. 16s. 4d. The proceedings, which are detailed in another column, berminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

At Dun Mountain Copper Mining Company meeting, on Wednesday (Mr. A. Bogers in the chair), the accounts showed available balance of 18,6134.0s.6d. The meeting expressed themselves highly satisfied with the position and prospects of the Company. The retiring directors and auditors were racelected, and the proceedings, which are reported in another column, terminated with a cordial vote of thanks to the Chairman and directors.

At the Mariquita and New Granada Mining Company meeting, yea-terday (Mr. J. D. Powles in the chair), a dividend of is, per chare was declared Mears, John Field, Spencer Herapath, De Pass, and Yarrow, were appointed a com-mittee to confer with the directors, with a view of re-modelling the company, with limited liability, if practicable.

Mesers, John Field, Spencer Herspath, De Pass, and Yarrow, were appointed a committee to confer with the directors, with a view of re-modelling the company, with limited liability, if practicable.

At the Port Phillip and Colonial Gold Mining Company meeting, on Tue-day (Mr. H. W. Schneider in the chair), the accounts showed balance in favour of the company 17831. 18, 2d., and the profit for, the half-year ending Jane 39, at the acay-office, was 14007. 7s. 8d. The proceedings are fully detailed in another column.

At the Blaenavon Iron Company meeting, on Wednesday, at the London Tavern (Mr. Kennard in the chair), Mr. J. C. Hill, at the commencement of the proceedings, applied for the admission of the reporter of the Mining Journal, which the Chairman peremptorily refused. We have been informed that the proceedings were of a most disorderly nature. Mr. Young (an original shareholder) by some means obtained the admission of Mr. Fluker, his solitistor, when an extraordinary scene ensued. The Chairman ordered Mr. Fluker to retire, which that gentleman refused to do; the proprietor of the tavern was requested to remove him, but this he declined; a policeman was then sent for, but he also declined to act. However, the troublescome customer was at length got rid of by adjourning to another room, and placing scellic circular of the company's funds, and offered to relieve the Chairman of his prevental responsibility for the mortgage of 50,000%, by a friend, who was willing to advised ifficial scenarios and appropriation of the company's funds, and offered to relieve the Chairman of his prevental responsibility scenarios, such as a confidence of the company's funds, and offered to relieve the Chairman of his prevental responsibility scenarios, such as a confidence of the c

At World Wincell Bassett mastling, on Worlmorkey (Mr. W. A. Thomas in articles, coll.), copper on great the last and the site of the last and the last

Estateorify. Nothing doing at Kongostoria, tassaran, Rosta, Russan, or launtscoley.

A cargo of 46 tons of copper ore, of high percentage, has arrived at Newmattle from Bergen, in Norway. This has been obtained from an old mine called

"Christian's Gave," in the vicinity of Sogne Fjord, the working of which has lately

been resumed by some capitalists in the city of Bergen. The Aardal works, in the

same province, have likewise been recently again, opened by Mr. Louis Brandt.

The Copiago Gas Company have received a complete certificate of re-ration under the Limited Liability Act.

gistration under the Limited Liability Act.

In the Foreign Mine Share Market business has not been so brisk as might have been anticipated. Brazilian Lunds have not receded, but have maintained their price. United Mexicans are not so good as last quoted; the accounts produced at the meeting showed a balance in favour of 1931, 16a. 4d.; and, on the whole, the prospects are satisfactory. St. John Del Reys, 115 to 12%. A dividend of 11, per share was declared at the Cobre half-yearly meeting on Tuceday, payable Feb. 18; price leaving off, 40 to 42 ex div. A dividend of is, per share was also declared at the Maraquits meeting, hald yesterday; the reports were considered very favourable, and the balance in favour of mine to the end of April was 18,630f. General Mining Association shares keep firm at 16%, and are scarce at this price, the dividend being at hand. Amongst shares enquired after were Coplapo, Santiago, Linares, and Worthing.

Our Shaffeld correspondent Mr. George Wilson) association that the mining.

Our Sheffield correspondent (Mr. George Wilson) reports that the mining share market has been exceedingly quiet during the week, and the quotations are as follow:—Brightside and Frogguit Grore, 3% to 3%; Chapel Dale, 5 to 5%; Carnant, 8, to 1; Eyam, 54 to 56; Mill Town, 3% to 5%; Mill Dam, % to % prem.; North Derbyshire, 1% to 1%; Peak United, 1% to 2; Prince of Wales, 2 to 2%; Stoney Way, 1 to 1% prem.

Our Hull corresponde... ts (Messrs. T. W. Flint and Co.) report that the approach of the account in railes, "shares has caused a slight reaction, several parties having preferred realizing their proc... average on the control of th

For American Securities there has been a decided improvement in the market. There is a considerable demand for State sto, is of every description, with but a limited supply, and there is more business doing in railway bends, more particularly those of the New York and Eris and Illinois Central.

Works published at the MINING JOURNAL office, 26, Fleet-sirest, London.

Works published at the Mining Journal office, 28, Float-servet, Lormon.

Practical treatise on mine engineering. By C. G. Greenwell in one vol., balf-bound, £3 15s.; whole bound in Morocco, £3 10s. In two vols., balf-bound, £5 2s.

Treatise on iron metallurgy. By 8. B. Rocers. £1 5s.

Treatise on iron metallurgy. By 8. B. Rocers. £1 5s.

New Guide to the Iron trade, or mill managers' and sicul takers' assistant. By James Ross.

Transactions of the North of England Institute of Mining Englineers. Four volumes: 21s. per volume.

The Cost-Book—tapping's Prize Essay—with Notes and Apprendix. 5s.

Tapping's exposition of the Joint-Stock Companies act. 3s.6s.

Geology and mining—four lectures by G. Herwood, 2s. 6d.; by post, 3s.

Inventions, improvements, and practice, of a Colliery Engineer

Tapping's Derbyshire mining customs. 6s.

Tapping's Edition of Manlove's Customs of the Lead Mines of Derbyshire. 3s.

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Copper ores for asie on Thursday next, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—West Wheal Seton 632—Wheal Basset 539—South Frances 506—Tineroft 572—Wheal Clifford 302—East Pool 232—Wheal Seton 199—Conducrow 175—South Corfty 134—Dolcoath 92—Camborne Yean 53—North Pool 33—South Carn Brea 50—North Rockear 79—East Basset 63—Tywarnhalle 43—North Frances 29—Stray Park 14—Eny's Ore 9—Treviskey United 6.—Total, 3674 tons.

Eny's Ore 9—Treviskey United 6.—Total, 3674 tons.

Copper ores for sale on Thursday week, at Tabb's Hotel, Redruth.—Mines and Parcels.—Carn Brea 385 — West Wheal Basset 561—Wheal Buller 435—Great South Totals 389 — North Wheal Basset 314—Par Consols 287—United Mines 281—Great Wheal Alfred 205—Levant 162—Botaliack 112—South Creaver 97—Rosewarse United 95—Wheal Bray 90—Wheal Trebarvah 83—Duke of Cornwall 81—Vheal Charlotte 72—Wheal Tethidy 63—Wheal Anna 63—East Alfred Consols 53—Vest Fowey Consols 23—Teloweth 48—Carvannall 45—East Rosewarse 41—Kenniggy 41—Camborne Consols 35—8t. Aubya and Grylls 28—Halamanning 23—Wheal Glylls 7—Wheal Guskus 6.—Total, 4672 tons.

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|---------------|-------|------|-----|----------|--------|-------|--------|----|-----|-------|----|---|------------|------|
| | | FC | UB | TH SA | LE | IN | | | | | | | | |
| Yoma. | Tons. | Proc | | Amou | | | Stand | | | Ore o | | | | cop. |
| 1849 | 3959 | 7% | | \$17,874 | 10 | 0 | . £ 93 | 10 | 0 . | £58 | 16 | 0 | £79 | 10 |
| 1850 | 3573 | 734 | | 20,685 | | | . 112 | 1 | 0 . | . 76 | 0 | 0 | . 84 | 0 |
| 1851 | 3392 | 716 | 1 | 16,323 | -1 | 0 | : 102 | 13 | 0 . | . 65 | 17 | 0 | 84 | 0 |
| 1852 | 3197 | 7 | *** | 15,948 | | 0 | . 110 | 19 | 0 | . 71 | 11 | 0 | . 88 | 10 |
| 1853 | 3193 | 54 | *** | 21,265 | 17 | 0 | . 164 | 14 | 0 . | . 116 | 12 | 0 | 107 | 10 |
| 1854 | 2846 | 614 | | 18,868 | 15 | 6 | . 148 | 19 | 0 . | . 105 | 4 | 0 | 126 | 0 |
| 1855 | 4583 | | *** | 28,456 | | 6 | 138 | | 0 . | . 96 | 5 | 0 | 126 | 0 |
| 1856 | 3117 | 514 | 110 | 16,245 | | 0 | 145 | 7 | | . 95 | 3 | 0 | 126 | 0 |
| 1857 | 4283 | 63/ | *** | 31,761 | | 0 | 162 | 4 | 0 | 118 | 14 | 0 | 135 | 0 |
| The conner in | | | *** | the net | 1. 101 | rine. | | | | | | | | |

THE PROGRESS OF MINING IN 1856.

BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

BEING THE THIRTEENTH ANNUAL REVIEW.

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10. Conclusion.

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10. Conclusion.

19. Transfers.

10. Conclusion.

19. Transfers.

10. Conclusion.

10.

Batices to Correspondents.

e Much inconvenience having arisen, in consequence of several of the Number during the past year being out of print, we recommend that the Journal should be regularly filed on receipt: it then forms an accumulating useful work of reference.

REDUCTION OF MANGANESS.—It would appear that Mr. David Mushet, in your Journal of last week, wishes to infer that there is no novelty in his brother's invention, as Heath used metallic manganese, since he (Mr. D. Mushet) asserts that Heath's carbide "was a most substantial piece of metal," but I think few could suppose that the metal described by Morelet, and the carbide which Mr. Mushet saw, were similar. As to your recent correspondents, I may add that the sample I have seen at your office, and which is described by "S. C." as metallic manganese, is to all appearance the earbide; and Mr. Mushet would find that his remarks on Heath's carbide would apply to the metallic manganese of "S. C." I contend that Mr. B. Mushet's use of metallic manganese is a novelty, and that the difficulty of obtaining it at a price which will admit of its practical application is much greater than he supposes.—F. P.

COAL WEAR LONDON.—Can any of your readers tell me what has become seekers at Woking? It is now more than a year since we were prothings, and quite soon.—Marnorolizar.

MIRRALOGY AT THE BETTEM HUNGEN,—Mr. Nevile Story Maskelyne having been ap-pointed curator of the mineralogical collection of the British Museum, it is but right the public should be informed upon what ground the appointment has been made. Has Mr. Maskelyne ever distinguished himself as a mineralogist—has he ever written a work on mineralogy? Where has he obtained his knowledge of minerals? When poor Dr. Buckland became unfit for his office, he was certainly made Reader at Oxford, but that was understood to be because he was an Oxford man. I trust there has been no jobbing—no under influence exercised—no worthy and accomplished expectant passed over.—MINER.

expectant passed over.—MINKE.

with HILL RANGE GOLD MINKE COMPANY.—The only sign of vitality ever shows
by this company was the issuing of a prospectus, which stated that, in addition to
their other wealth, they possessed rubies, emeraids, &c. They had an establishment in Cornbill: but although repeatedly called upon, the secretary could never
be met at the office; no meetings were ever held, and no statements were at any
time issued by the promoters or any of the directors. The other companies mentioned never came to maturity, and were concepted at a period when speculation
was rife, and people who induged in golden drams of rishes imagined that they
could, by investing a little capital in any undertaking, suddenly become rich.

could, by invecting a little espital in any undertaking, suddenly become rich.

LEGITHMATE SPECULATION.—Already there are rumours that many speculative "bale" are to be launched so soon as the market is ripe to receive them. You, fir, in your columns have constantly warned the public sgainst many delesive schemes that have been brought forward; the "anake has, however, only been sacothed, and killed." Those who are about to embark in any undertaking should be careful to ascertain not only the character, but likewise the ability, of those who are on fine committee of management, as well as the practical knowledge of the agent who has the superintendence of the mine. Above all, let them not trust the reports of these semi-scientific individuals, who, under the disguise of a frank bearing and a rodyn and ready uir, are the means of introducing so many questionable projects it the public. Those about to invest their capital in a mine ought to be aware thatmachinery is not alone sufficient to make a good mine, but that to ensure a profiable result much dead ground must be worked away, and that months must claps, and in most instances heavy calls be incurred, before returns can be made, so as io ensure a dividend. If they find they have a good mine, it them not lose heat at a little temporary failure, but make up their minds to work with economy, spirit, and perseverance. When properly conducted, mining is a legitimate enterprise; but, unfortunately, it has been made by designing individuals what it is, to often

MINIME SHARE DRALING.—A correspondent of the Weskly Disputch complains that the projectors of a certain mining company, the name of which he does not menical, editappied delide it his firence into purchasing chares in a bubble association to the amount of 460. Immediately after the money was obtained all operations were brought to a close. We should not have noticed this unless the writer had been succeeded to the state of the somewhat of the writer had premium in the Mining Journal. Had the author of this communication applied here, we should have felt it our duty to have instituted enquiries as to the mine and the train-strip in heastion; as it is, we emphatically desy that any persons have influence elliper to flass inhied on, or take them of, our share Liet. There is no recognised market for many delicitation, and chilly profess to give an approximation to the current prices. Our object, as we have so often tested, is to make the Share List as correct as possible; but we cannot, in every instance, guard saginat any delusive information which may have been afforded to despite purposes. Under all circumstances, any false rumour which may arise as — 'ye as possible we take pains to scottralict, and strive to render the Journal a faithful record of mining installed and the strip in the strip of the pains to scottralict, and strive to render the Journal a faithful record of mining instance.

inbilligence.

The Inon Trade,—"G. B." (Seaham).—When Weish bars are quoted in Londomeans that the sale is made from the stock on the wharves in Thames-street. It
sold to arrive are usually larger quantities, and are sent direct from the work
London, and transshipped isomediately. By this course the seller avoide the
pense of warehousing, and can, therefore, sell cheaper.

proper or wavenousing, and can, therefore, sell cheaper.

LATE QUARRIES, AND THEER MANAGEMENT.—A correspondent from Carmarthen states that "Blue Vein" must be greatly in error, and very ignorant of his profession, if he imagines that the majority of the managers of the slate quarries in North and South Wales do not know how to sell and dress a clate. He concedes that in a few instances, owing to private influence, incompetent parties are appointed, but that this is only the exception, and by no means the rule. He, as well as several other correspondents, wishes to see Mr. Richard Thomas's communication, as to where the best slates are to be found.

BEAT WHEAL YOR USITED MINER.—"A Subscriber" (Paris).—The next or general meeting will be held in March, and it is not expected that a public or be called before that time, although, as we stated last week, the committee vestigation will confer with the present committee of management as to

operations.

ULARTE REDUCTION COMPANY.—I was an original shareholder in the Agua Fris, at was induced to merge my interest in this undertaking. I am told the directors is tend ealting a mactuag in the ensuing month. I would suggest that, previous such taking place, some report should be issued to the shareholders, informing what progress Mr. Attwood has made during the last 12 months. We should the prepared for any resolution the board might bring forward, and if such a stwere adopted I am convinced it would have this good result—we should have a function, instead of a gathering of the nominees of the directors.—Isquisitron.

ANALTAMENT TREEDARD.—"Edding" (Paris).—We were alad to hear from an o

TRANSATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.—" Edair" (Paris).—We were glad to hear from an friend, and shall have pleasure in publishing the communications referred to. WHAL SAMSON.—In your Notice to Correspondents of last week, "Subscriber" ludes to gross mismanagement of this mine, and in which I must fully come. That there is an under-current no one interested can now, I think, deny, or w should the mine be kept in abeyance, after the splendid results of Mr. Godefroe experiments? That there is great dissatisfaction and grave suspicion existing the minds of the shareholders, a short time will fully bring to light.—SCRUATO

the minds of the shareholders, a short time will fully bring to light.—Scautators.

Court Carson Company.—Some years since I was induced to invest a little capita
in this property, believing that it only required proper management in order to de
velope its resources. I find since that period there have been several changes in the
direction at home and the management abroad, and all that I can gless in that us
less further capital is advanced it will be useless to prosecute the undertaking. Me Francis Bennoch, of Administrative Reform motoriety, was one of our directors, an
it was believed that his name would be a tower of strength; unfortunately, how
ever, he succumbed in the crisis of last autumn, and at the present time there is a
direction, but merely a committee of investigation. I would suggest that a mee
ing should be called, and that either we should take some steps to develope the property, or finally wind it up. Let us have working men in the direction, and to
money not frittered away as heretofore, in bringing a board from all parts of th
langdom, and paying their expenses to meet in the metropolis, there to discuquestions and determine business the details of which they were totally unacquanited with.—S.: *Margiebone.*

quainted with.—S.: Marylchone.

ANT WHEAL BASENT.—I have just had a prospectus put into my hands of a mine called the East Wheal Baset United, in the parish of St. Enoder, Cornwall. The prospectus of the mine, and the report of the captain (James Mitchel), is of very great promise, and guarantecing to the shareholders for 7000. to put up a 60 in. engine, provide all pitwork, sink shaft, drive levels, and raise 50 toos of tin, for that sum, and then to return 3001, per month profit. I hope some correspondent who knows the ground will give their opinion on this statement.—Varitas.

**RHBOKE AND EAST CRINKIS MINE.—"W. A." (Castleton).—The prospects of the mine are considered encouraging. The reports of the captain, as also of the meetings, are always inserted in the Mining Journal.

**RHDERE CROMALS.—Much has been said to depreciate this very valuable property, to

EMDERN COMOLS.—Much has been said to depreciate this very valuable property, bear down the price of shares, by those who have sold out with the design of but ing up at cheaper rates; Mr. J. Risley would, therefore, respectfully caution share holders being led away by such, as these shares will most likely have a very greries, from improvements holding good on the present lode, independently of outing the Great Pendeen lode underlying towards the shaft.—J. R.: 12, St. Michael' alley, Cornhill.

AGUA FRIA GOLD MINING COMPANY.—"A. G."(St. Alban's).—This company was disolved and made over to the Quartz Reduction Company, the shares being principally taken up by the Agua Fria holders. The first annual meeting of the necompany will be held on Monday next, and a full report of the proceedings wappear in the Journal of Peb. 6.

appear in the Journal of Feb. 6.

Suckworthy Baidon Mink.—Knowing that your well-conducted Journal is the midium of general mining information, I have vainly referred, several past weeks, for some notice of Huckworthy Bridge Mine, near Tavistock, and am at a loss to account for the absence of weekly of fortnightly reports. I am just informed by a distarfriend that the mine at present is looking exceedingly promising, and that the logging east has been recently cut through; that it is 7 ft. wide, producing go stones of copper ore, with every indication of soon becoming a regular course copper ore. I consider it the duty of the resident agent to give at least every for night a general report of the mine in your Journal, the absence of which may provery detrimental to distant shareholders.—W. X.: Jan. 28.

very cetrimental to distant snareholders.—W. A.: Jan. 29.

ervuriax Misymo Cowrany.—I was much pleased to see in your last impression that
in all probability, this interminable affair would be finally wound-up during the
course of the ensating month. I trust that the liquidators will not allow themselve
to be any more deluded by promises to pay, which in too many instances in our experience have only proved so many specious attempts to gain time. Action should
now be our watchword, and no further delays.—H.: St. Paul's Churchyard.

perience have only proved so many specious attempts to gain time. Action should now be our watchword, and no tarther delays. —H.: St. Paul's Churchyard.

While Samson.—In the Journal of last week you referred to the management of this mine, and that there was sufficient entiff at surface, if sold, to pay a dividend, as there were thousands of tona that would fetch 201, per ton. It is also etated, that if the mine should be lost it would be from neglect, or some sinister motive, and that there are other shareholders watching it fate. The real facts of the case are that the mine is not properly worked, through the conduct of the shareholders. The last meeting was vary fully reported in your Journal, and since then the funds for working it on a very small scale have been found by one party, who has been neglected altogether by the other shareholders; and in those small workings the discovery alluded to was made, and according to the last information received from John May, a miner, he is of opinion that it is the best sliver lode in the county, but if the shareholders would not raily round, they could not expect the mine to be worked to any great extent. All the shareholders who attended the last meeting knew the state of the company's affairs, and if parties would not attend the executive could not compel the m, and they knew where to apply for any information beyond that published in the Mining Journal. The great object at the present time is to have the remaining shares on hand taken up, in order that the mine, which is of a most promising appearance, may be vigorously worked. They have been waiting for some time for Mr. Godeftory's process, but the better course to pursus would be to work the mine in a proper and legitimate manner.—Anorann Old Suscalber:

THE MINING JOURNAL Bailmay and Cammercial Gagette.

LONDON, JANUARY 30, 1858.

At last we have a result from the judges appointed to decide upon the award of the prize of 500% offered by the Steam Collieries Association for the best method of preventing smoke during the combustion of coal from the Newcastle district, in the boilers of marine engines. That the prize has been awarded to Mr. Charles Wyr Williams can only be a matter of satisfaction to all who are acquainted with that gentleman's labours in connection with this subject, or who value the sound scientific investigation of practical questions more than the speculative prolusions of mere diletanti. We have carefully perused the reports that were made by the judges appointed to examine the question generally, and to decide which of the plans submitted to the association was best calculated to effect the desired object, and shall have occasion further to comment on them. The number of impracticable or inapplicable projects is remarkable—44 out of 103. Of those not included under this head, all plans are more or less condemned, except those which, requiring no special apparatus or less condemned, except those which, requiring no special apparatus or adaptation of furnace, consist in the admission of air into the furnace, or at the bridge. These are divided into two classes, according as the air is to be admitted—hot or cold. Mr. Williams's plan is of the latter kind, and manifesta the simplicity so generally characteristic of valuable inventions. Some other plans, involving the same principle, were tried, but no one of the plans which suggest the use of hot air were tried.

The judges stated, indeed, that this method is attended with such practical inconveniences as to lead them to give a decided preference to the

inconveniences as to lead them to give a decided preference to the which are based on the admission of cold air. However, the pracplans which are based on the admission of cold air. However, the practical inconveniencies referred to are not specified, and we are, consequently, unable to offer any opinion as to the full admissibility of this view. Certainly it would have been more satisfactory if one or two of the hot-air plans had been tried, if only for the purpose of showing their inferiority to the cold air plans. With regard to the general results arrived at by the judges, we are not in a position to say much, as the details of their experiments and the method they adopted have not been made known. We

trust that this information will not be delayed, both because the subject is one of very great importance, and because the results are so different as regards Newcastle coal, from those given by the investigation made for the Admiralty. The first result stated by the judges really involves the second; for if the smoke can be prevented in marine boilers whilst using bituminous coal, then it follows as an obvious consequence that the effect produced by the coal must be increased, seeing that smoke is the negative equivalent of heat. As to the question between Newcastle and Welsh coal (on which subject an article will be found in another column), we do not yet see in what respect the former are superior to the latter, even though the heat hitherto lost by smoke may be utilised; and as regards the great majority of plans by which it is said this may be best effected, the reports of the judges leave the matter much in the same position that it had before those reports were made public.

By the decision to which the judges have come, Mr. Williams has the tratification of finding the award of the Gold Medal of the Society of Arts in 16.76, confirmed by the practical testing of the views put forward in his prize e. "ay." With this well-merited recognition he seems fully satisfied, as he has very liberally placed the prize of 500% in the hands of the Steam Collieries As. colation, with a suggestion that it should be invested for the purpose of prov. ling a fund for premiums, to be awarded to stokers who do their work best. Other ways of disposing of the money have been suggested, among which the naw Mining College is mentioned, although it does not appear that any of these plans have yet been adopted.

who do their work best. The naw Mining College is mentioned, although it does not appoor that any of these plans have yet been adopted.

We do not boast the powers of vaticination, nor are we disciples of Raphart, or patrons of Old Moonk's "Yox Stellarm;" no, we draw our boroscope from the signs of the times; in doing so, we are fain to declare the horizon presents most favourable aspects for the rature, indicating the approach of a season of extraordinary activity in munda-no affairs, particularly in mining. This is more than shadowed forth in the following manifestations:—Manchester, Leeds, and the great manufacturing districts, are again getting their mills into work, and their looms into full employment; Birmingham and Sheffield are receiving more orders, the artisans are again getting into work, the demand for metals is evidently gradually increasing, the influx of gold continuous, and its export decreases, the rate of discount falling daily as rapidly as it had advanced, private as well as public confidence is being fast restored, the Indian disturbances virtually quelled; in short, we think few years have opened with brighter prospects for the miner, after so severe prostration, as 1858.

In the face of such evidences and facets, it would be a culpable derodiction of daty were we not to encurage miners to persevere in their endeavours to secure is the nation and to themselves the advantages which must necessarily accrue. Under such a state, of sfains it would be wrong of us not to caution many who are now hesitating whether to continue their mines at work, suspend for the present, or wholly abandon them, because they have not lately been remunerative; because property of this nature has lately depressated in value, they think it will not be worth while to continue the cost.

We carnestly beg these parties, before committing themselves to acquired the state of the panie of the

For a considerable period after the Government School of Mines had been organised it was supposed by many that the teaching of the professors would be too much characterised by the infusion of the Tuetonic element, and it was believed that all practical knowledge was to be ignored, and in its place minute and crude theories of abstract sciences substituted. We will not here refer to the prejudices which, especially in our metalliferous districts, the proposed plan of the Government had to encounter, now, at the same time, do we think it necessary to allude to the senseless statacks which have occasionally been made upon the system now introduced: these have emanated often from men, who wedded to certain ideas for a number of years, felt a great distasts for any change—such had been the practice of their forefathers, and from it they would not depart. To this was added a dislike to all things foreign; and, therefore, rather than there should be any innovation, although this should carry improvement with it, they were willing that mining and metallurgical pursuits should remain in statu quo. Another class who have opposed the introduction of any steps taken to educate the miner has been those charlatans who affect a scientific knowledge of mining, when they are absolutely ignorant of its first principles; these discoverers of minerals which do not exist, and who fill their reports with geological terms, the meaning of which they are unacquainted with, must naturally feel that with the diffusion of knowledge their vocation is terminated, and they will have to devise some other means wherewith to gain a subsistence.

If competent persons who had the opportunity of acquiring even only a theoretical acquaintance with mining and metallurgy had been sent out during the gold mining manis, to California and Australia, the Britiah public then would have been spared several miffions of money which was wastefully squandered in those countries by incompetent and extravagant agents who had no previous training, and were total For a considerable period after the GOVERNMENT SCHOOL OF MINES had

not available was put up, and valueless stones crushed and reduced which were not worth the labour expended on them in their getting. Had any of these individuals possessed but the simplest idea of metallurgical processes they would never have proposed the absurd projects which were attempted to be carried into effect for the reduction of the precious metals, and a more intimate acquaintance with the subject would have spared much loss and great inconvenience to those who are nearer home, and prevent the dissemination of useless schemes, which are merely concocted for enriching the projectors at the expense of their credulous dupes.

During the present term our space has not allowed us to give all the lectures by the two professors on Mining and Metallurgy, but so soon as these are completed it is our intention to give a condensation of the loctures delivered on the allied sciences to mining by the other professors. Those which we publish this week are on "Winding," by Mr. Warington Sayrin, and on the process of "Copper Smelting as practised at Mansfeld," by Dr. Percy. These lectures, it will be seen, are not only applicable to the particular places they refer to, but by obtaining a knowledge of the various modes in use in other countries where acientific appliances and machinery are not so easily attainable as in England, the miner or smelter will be able to accommodate himself to the circumstances of the case, and may thus avoid a difficulty or overcome an obstacle.

Several of the pupils who have left the institution have already distinguished themselves; but its benefits cannot be fully acknowledged for some years to come, when a greater number will be sent forth to disseminate the knowledge they have acquired; and when this is improved by practice, which is always strongly inculated on the mind of the pupil, we may expect to see more of mining enterprise, and loss of its speculation.

Much is still wanting: a great deal has been achieved. The establish-

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nt is now in good working order, and, judging from the progress it has eady made, it bids fair to become a good and sound educational insti-ion for those who direct the development of the mineral industry of eat Britain.

The December mail from Australasia was due at Malta yesterday, therere telegraphic intelligence may be received in the course of the day, and
o delivery of letters, sis Marseilles, may be expected on Tuesday next.
neveral occasions we have pointed out the necessity of increased postal
mmunication between this country and our Australian dependencies,
ind have done as much as in us lies to secure two, instead of one, mail
ir month, to and fro. The rapidly augmenting business interecutrs imratively demands it; and as this desirable object cas be attained with
ttle additional expense, there seems no reason why it should be longer
ithheld; more especially as a system of weekly mails has been estalished between the East Indies and the mother country, and the Austraian bags could be conveyed as far as Caylon by the same means of tranias those used for the East Indian letters. It is, indeed, more than
sable that increased postal accommodation for Australia would prove a
surce of profit to the Post-office; but, be this as it may, it is clear that
the mercantile relations of these colonies are of that value and moment to
treat Britain, that every possible facility should be afforded. It is true
tat, at this present moment, there is urgent necessity for frequent intersuras with our East Indian possessions; but under ordinary circumtinces, and in a commercial, or even postal sense, there is no reason why
the one should enjoy these advantages and the other be debarred.

We say in a postal sense, for by a return furnished by the Government
uthorities, it appears that the number of letters conveyed between the
United Kingdom and the East Indies and China was 1,532,257 during the
velve months ending Dec. 31, 1856, while the number transmitted to
defor between the Australian colonies and the mother country during
the same period was 1,467,334, or only 64, 923 less than those which were
received from, or forwarded to, our extensive East Indian territories and
our commercial settlements in China. Surely these are st

another article, and at which the Secretary for the Colonies was present.

A subject of much conversation, for some time past, in circles connected with our A stralian colonies, has been the anniversary dinner of the foundation of these dependencies. It was expected to be a natter of great most of the furnish a right view of affairs to the British public, and, at the same time, to make mention of points which are considered sources of grievance by these gentlemen in their intercourse and connection with the mother country. The dinner is now a thing of the past; it "came off" on Tuesday, at the Albion Tavern, with all the effect and comfort which the able eithers of that establishment could provide, but with this the efeat of the culture, in a national colonial sense. Scarce a colonist of commercial sanding, or even high political position, besides the Chairman, Sir Charles Nicholson, opened his mouth, and this speaker confined himself almost exclusively to the routine verbiage, in proposing the standard toasts on such occasions. Nothing was said of the gold fields, the copper mines, the sheep walks, or the broad expanse of corn-growing districts. In respect of railways, docks, and various other national projects which Englishmen are and will be so deeply interested, there was squal silence; while the question of additional postal intercourse, and "repudication," of which the Victoria Government is accused, was treated with similar apathy. It is true that much was said in respect to the different colonics by the Spanker, Mr. Lanouckness, Mr. Clanosons, and if John Parkington; but it can be well understood that nothing novel w new would be gleaned from such official orators, who can only have whatined their information by reading and correspondence open to all. These, one and all, were utterly unacquainted personally with the colonial colonial declaimed by rote: necessarily, therefore, with that caution which all prudent persons exercise when More than the speakers themselves. We looked for different results. Whe

It is satisfactory to find, that the remarks which we have deemed it our duty to make from time to time upon the management of the British Rock and Patent Salt Company are, beginning to produce that effect, which, sooner or later, would have been forced on the directors by the shareholders and public opinion. Public announcement is made, that a general half-yearly meeting of the proprietary will be held at the offices in Great Winohester-street, on Thursday, Feb. 11. It certainly looks as if there were anxiety, or at least willingness, on the part of the executive, to carry on the business of the association in the manner usual with all sons fide and well-regulated companies. This must be followed up by the admission of the representatives of the pross at the coming and all future meetings; hitherto they have invariably been excluded, and the directors have even refused to allow their report to the shareholders to be read. All this is adverse to progress, which is the true spirit of the times. Where there is nothing to conceal, there need be no fear of admitting reporters; but where their presence is resisted, there is just ground for presuming that irregularities and improper management exist. The sequel of hole and corner meetings invariably proves this; and the tenacity with which the directors of the British Rock and Patent Salt Company, have held to their resolution as to the representatives of the press, warrants grave suspicions. Let these, therefore, be at once removed, if they are groundless, by the admission of reporters to the meeting in February; by every facility being given to them, so that they may give a luid statement to the public, of the affairs and prospects of the enterprise. Let there be no further attempt to suppress or withhold the information which the public, and those interested in the company, require.

There are several heads under which it will be requisite for the directors to furnish clear statements, that the prejudices existing with the public, and, indeed, amonage many shareho

explicit, and that, in fact, they will now do all in their power to place the company in that light before the public, which, it is to be hoped, its affairs and prospects will fully justify. We shall then have done our part towards our readers and correspondents, who have repeatedly drawn our attention to this company; and we shall be suply regald if we find that our comments have produced the results so much desired, yet so long sought for in vain, by many proprietors of the company.

The development of mineral resources in any part of the globe is at all times most interesting sind gratifying to tis, as the origin of mining industrial works; but when this is accompanied with the desire to improve the condition of the people of the country, to civilise it and aboliah savage the condition of the people of the country, to civilise it and aboliah savage enhanced, and the promoters of such an emobling design are deserving of the highest approbation: These rigidishs are called forth by the formation of a wompany, intended to accomplish these objects on the west coast of Africa. The capital, we understand, is already subscribed, and consists of 126,000%, divided into 1000 shares. The management is placed in the hands of the able stid well-known film of Messrs. John Taxlon and Consists assisted by directors of the highest respectability.

The mines are situated at Bembe, near Ambuells, in the province of Angols, Western Africa, Hitherto, the workings or explorations have been of a very limited character, owing to the want of proper machinery and skilful miners; but this important desiduratum has now been supplied, the necessary agents, artisans, miners, and machinery having been dispatched a fortnight since, per sorew steamer Clovelsand, for the scene of operations, which will be resumed with great spirit, and, doubtless, will be attended with that success they so eminently deserve. The deposit of malachite is represented to be of extraordinary richness, upon the authority of experienced mining men who have examined the vein, and already sent home several parcels that have realised upwards of 60% per ton for the manufacture of copper, of which it contained 50 per cent. The vein has been traced for a length of 550 fms., and the lode, 45 feet wide, is worth from 200% to 350% per fathom.

THE PREVENTION OF STRIKES AMONG COLLIERS.

The recent strike of the colliers in the eastern part of the South Wales coal field has deservedly attracted much attention. It has inflicted many

The recent strike of the colliers in the eastern part of the South Wales coal field has deservedly attracted much attention. It has inflicted many privations and much misery on the working men and their families, and great pecuniary losses on their employers; whilst the shop-keepers and merchants of the district have also been seriously inconvenienced and injured in consequence of it. It speaks but little for the social improvement of the industrial class, that they should thus wantonly injure themselves and others. They have been repeatedly told, and have often experienced its truth, that by far the greatest amount of suffering invariably resulting from strikes fall on the workmen; and yet, with this admitted fact before them, they persist in this folly.

It is not to be expected that the masters will always agree to the estimate which the men may put on the value of their labour, or that the men will unconditionally assent to the terms of the masters. It is the interest of the one to obtain labour as cheaply as possible, and of the other to get the most he can for it. But it is evident that if, owing to the high price of labour, coal cannot be produced and sold at a profit the demand for labour will cease; and it is only when wages are so regulated as to leave a fair and reasonable profit on the capital invosted and the risks encountered in coal mining, that it can be carried on beneficially to both masters and mem. The resulting interests of the employer and employed are identical, however antagonistic they may appear on the question at issue.

From the frequent recurrence of these strikes, it is obvious that some mode of settling these disagreements as to varied changes in the value of labour is highly desirable; for on the one hand it can scarcely be expected that the men can place implicit reliance on their employers, whilst on the other hand the colliers are deficient of that information which is essential to a proper consideration of the question, and neither of them are all likely to inspire each other

COALS AND STEAM.

The results that have recently been announced by the gentlemen who The results that have been experimenting with coals from the Newcastle district differ so have been experimenting with coals from the Newcastle district differ so widely from those obtained in the investigation conducted at the request widely from those obtained in the investigation conducted at the request and expense of the Admiralty, that some further examination of this subject will be necessary, for the purpose of clearing up the discrepancy. At the time the Government reports were published, they did not escape from severe criticism, but as that criticism was characterised more by sciolistic virulence than by philosophical accuracy, it lost much of the weight that it would otherwise justly have carried. Within the last few weeks the Daily Neces, in condemning those reports, also adopts a line of argument that is both unfounded and sophistical as regards the main result of the Admiralty investigation—the preference given to Welsh coal over that from the Newcastle and other British coal fields.

In expressing this opinion, we do not by any means wish it to be understood that we regard the Admiralty investigation as a fit and creditable instance of the application of science to the solution of practical problems. The consideration of science to the solution of practical problems. The consideration of science to the solution of practical problems. The consideration of science to the solution of practical problems. The considerable scientific interest, it appears desirable that any objections urged against the results furnished to the Government and to the Admiralty should be fully supported by fact, and put forward with fairness; we therefore purpose, in the first instance, offering some remarks on those points more particularly referred to by our contemporary. Though the value of coal for the purposes of steam navigation depends upon the combination of several distinct characters, the amount of steam which a given quantity of the coal is capable of generating under the conditions prevailing in a marine boiler, is unquestionably among the most important. This character may be expressed numerically as the "steam equivalent" of the coal, and the greater the amount for any coal which possesses the other requisites, the greater the amount for a and expense of the Admiralty, that some further examination of this sub

the error, although in doing so we may appear to those familiar with the subject to be offering mere truismes.

For domestic purposes, soal is required to burn in customary grates, and this capability is one of the fact that determine its value in this respect. For steam navigate the contrary, this is not indispensable, or seen necessary focal—may be used in marine boilers, atthough it is utally useless for domestic purposes. As a steam coal, authracia use doubtedly has defects, which is some degree counterbalance the value it is derives from its generally high steam equivalent. It is, how the value is derives from its generally high steam equivalent. It is, how all variations of coal—from anthracite to that regreeen the value is decived from the value of levels and the value of value of the value of value of the value of value of

hitherto lost in the eccaping gases, and by the production of smoke, being utilised, and cannot be fairly used against the preference given to anthractice coal with the boilers and furnaces hitherto in use, and while the prevention of smoke in steamers was held almost to involve the use of Welsh coal.

We might, indeed, have expected the Admiralty reports would have given, at least, some suggestions on this point, but we search in vain for anything of the kind. The belier used in the experiments fact is not mapthing of the kind. The belier used in the experiments was certainly not adapted to do justice to bituminous coal, but even this fact is not mentioned. However, the above reference to the products obtained in gas works from bituminous coal has really nothing to do with the question of what coal is best for steam navigation, and only begs the question as the whether the gas portion of bituminous coal can be utilised in a marine boiler furnace. The bituminous coal, represented by Newcastle coal, contains on the average some 5 per cent. of hydrogen, ano adme 4 to 8 per cent. of oxygen, the amount of carbon being proportionately less than in the anthractic Welsh coal, which contains less hydrogen, and a very much less amount of oxygen, than Newcastle coal. These facts constitute the respective value of these coals for domestic purposes, and constitute the respective value of these coals for domestic purposes, and for steam navigation. When coal is burnt, that portion of its hydrogen which does not enter into combination with the oxygen is contains is expelled, in combination with some of the carbon, as gas, which burns with a fame. The greater the amount of hydrogen in coal, over and above that which forms water with the oxygen in the coal, the more readily it burns, and the more fame it gives. This is the reason why Newcastle coal vill burn in an ordinary grate, while Welsh coal will burn in an ordinary grate, while Welsh coal will burn the whole of the carbon, and the more fame is prefer to make the producti

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portion to the amount of hydrogen it contains. This argument involves the same disregard of the influence of the products of combustion upon the steam equivalent for the fuel that has been already pointed out. There are good reasons for doubting whether the oxygen contained in coal contributes at all to the production of heat by combining with the hydrogen of the coal; and although that portion of the hydrogen which is over and above the equivalent of the oxygen will doubtless generate more heat than the same quantity of carbon, it is a question whether the amount of that heat which may be made available in practice is greater, or even as great, as that produced by an equal quantity of carbon. It must be remembered that by the combustion of this hydrogen, water is produced, and that this water escapes in the state of steam in the gases passing into the ohimney. The conversion of this water into steam involves the consumption of a certain amount of heat, which would other wise be available for generating an equal weight of steam in the boiler, and the heating of that steam to the temperature of the gases passing into the chimney involves the consumption of more heat, and four times as much as would give the same temperature to the same weight of carbonic acid originating from

the consumption of more heat, and four times as much as would give the same temperature to the same weight of carbonic acid originating from the burning of carbon. Hence it will be evident that, for the working of a marine boiler with Newcastle coal, which on the average yields 40 per cent. of water in burning, a large amount of heat must be consumed, so as not to be available for generating steam in the boiler. The presence of pyrites in Welsh coal, so excitingly dwelt upon by the Daily News, is very much exaggerated; indeed, it may safely be stated that on the average Welsh coal contains less pyrites disseminated through it than Newcastle coal, as may easily be ascertained by reference to any good analyses of coal. The anthracite of Slievardargh certainly contains a large amount of pyrites, but this is an Irish coal, and we do not know of any Welsh coal used for steam purposes which at all approaches it in this respect.

respect, seek in vair in the Admiralty reports for any account of the above We seek in vain in the Admiralty reports for any account of the above-mentioned influences upon the practical value of coal, or any explanation of the difference between the possible and the attained effects, though this difference must strike every practical man as remarkable; and if, as is very likely to be the case, he is unacquainted with the facts we have men-tioned, may tend to inspire him with distrust of the main result.

tioned, may tend to inspire him with distrust of the main result.

Great stress is laid in the reports upon the endeavour to render the results practical rather than scientific, as if there were some antithesis between practice and science. We do not at all appreciate this endeavour, or sympathise with the vulgar prejudice against what are termed mere laboratory results, as applied to practical affairs. Laboratory results, if they are true, and correctly brought to bear upon practice, cannot fail to be valuable. The mischief sometimes produced in this way arises chiefly from a want of duly appreciating and understanding the conditions under which they may be legitimately applied to practice. Hence we attach no weight at all to Dr. Playfair's recommendation of his results as free from inferences drawn from such results, any more than to the objection raised by the Daily News, that the analyses of the samples of coal were performed on a few grains only of the coal. Every practical chemist knows that with such a quantity accuracy may be most certainly attained, and there is no great difficulty in obtaining a few grains which shall properly represent the average mass of coal.

The results which are called practical in the Admiralty reports, those ob-

is no great difficulty in obtaining a few grains which shall properly represent the average mass of coal.

The results which are called practical in the Admiralty reports, those obtained with the boiler, present a degree of variation, amounting in some in stances to 10 per cent, that contrasts singularly enough with the formidable array of correction and algebraic formulæ employed in obtaining these results. The plan adopted of taking the mean of such discrepant results appears much too arbitrary, to say the least of it. Very worthy of remark, too, is the following passage in the report of one of the gentlemen who did, or superintended, the work:—"We have not ventured to make any deduction of principles, either from the experiments themselves or from the

appears much too arbitrary, to say the least of it. Very worthy of remark, too, is the following passage in the report of one of the gentlemen who did, or superintended, the work:—"We have not ventured to make any deduction of principles, either from the experiments themselves or from the observations made during their progress, being satisfied that, although many points of great importance and interest have presented themselves, still, from the limited means at our disposal, and necessarily imperfect character of our observations, we should not be justified in drawing any definite conclusions in a matter which requires more extended observations, and which is affected by so many modifying circumstances."

This is signed by a Mr. J. Wilson, of whom it is said his "practical knowledge well fitted him for the task," and to whom the arrangement of the apparatus and of the method of experiment were confided. We do not know what may have been the antecedents of this gentleman, that his "practical knowledge" should reader him so eminently competent for the investigation of this subject, nor have we been able to ascertain; it is to be be hoped, however, that Dr. Playfair had good grounds for this opinion. Certainly, it strikes one as remarkable that a gentleman of such "practical knowledge" should have selected a Cornish boiler for making experiments that were to decide upon the coal best suited for marine boilers; more especially when it is remembered that, in addition to the funds of the Museum of Economic Geology, the Admiralty granted 6001 to defray the expenses of the investigation up to March, 1846; and, as we are informed in the report, "subsequently also supplied additional funds."

Want of means, therefore, cannot have been the cause. It is equally remarkable that, in measuring the water in the boiler at different temperatures, he should have considered it "unnecessary to make a correction" for the alteration in its capacity until this was shown to amount to 69-625 lbs. between 150° and 212°; and that after d

THE MINING AND INDUSTRIAL INTERESTS OF CORNWALL

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WEST CORNWALL.]

JAM. 28.—The mining interest may be fairly considered to be again entering upon a period of renewed prosperity. Last week the copper standard went up more than 41. on ores sold in Cornwall, and at the Swanse ticketing the advance was still greater, as compared with the previous sale on Jan. 7. This improvement in the price given to the miners has since been followed by an advance in the price of fine copper, which circumstance, coupled with other reasons, leads with considerable certainty to stance, coupled with other reasons, leads with considerable certainty to the conclusion that the standard will further improve. We may expect to see it rise 51 or 61 more very shortly, and the probability is that an excellent standard will be attained in March. Looking to these circum-stances, and the general expectation existing of the arrival of better times for mining, it is not surprising that the share market generally has con-siderably improved. A second advance has taken place in the price of tin, which has given a further stimulus to the shares of tin mines, several of which are now in much more favour than they have been for some time. The price of lead, also, it is expected in on the eye of an advance.

The price of lead, also, it is expected is on the eve of an advance.

There have been many enquiries for shares, and some transactions at advanced prices; but in very many cases holders are looking for higher prices than they can for the present realise. There is a good account of Dolcoath, which, with the advanced price of tin, will soon make handsome profits again. Wheal Providence has opened up some very productive ground in the 65 and 75 fathom levels. West Basset is looking very well in the western part of the mine, where there is a long extent of ground for working on the course of the lodes. Alfred Consols shares have somewhat improved. Whoal Buller is looking well; the balance in hand, after payment of 71. 10s. dividend last week, was upwards of 20001. In price of lead, also, it is expected is on the eve of an advance well in the western part of the buller is looking well; the balance in hand, after payment of 7t. 19s. dividend last week, was upwards of 2000t. In Grambler, the pitches are looking well, being set at low tributes; the 36 end is also encouraging, and likely to be more productive. Cargoll shares have gone up to 18t. East Falmouth is not looking so well. Basset shares are firm, and likely to advance. South Tolgus continues to look well in the bottom, and holders are firm at the recent advance. East Bassets are from 96t. to 100t. West Damsel is looking well, and the shares have gone up. Wheal Margery shares have somewhat improved. Great Wheal Busy is becoming increasingly productive. In the Scorrier district two other setts of old mines are likely to be again set to work, it is said, with very good prospects of success. Great Hewas is doing well, and opening up productive tin ground.

A meeting of the governors and subscribers of the Mining School was held at Truro last week—Viscount Falmouth in the chair, when a report of the progress of the school was presented. It is very evident that whatever opportunities for education may be afforded by the Mining School at Truro, they are not appreciated by the mining agents, and persons con-

nected with the mining interest of the county. It appears, however, from the proceedings of the meeting held last week, that there is some probability of Government affording sid towards the establishment of district mining schools; and, after some consideration, it was resolved that the subscribers be solicited to continue their subscriptions for another three years, with the expectation that means may be devised for obtaining the assistance of the Government in preparing masters to take charge of local mining schools. Viscount Falmouth, Mr. Basset, Mr. Kendall, M.P., and the other subscribers present, consented to continue their subscriptions, and probably, with this object in view, the school at Truro may continue. It has generally been objected that a school at Truro only is of little service in promoting mining education; but if the practical men, who have been working in mines from their early years, had the means of obtaining in the localities where they work instruction useful in mining operations, many persons would be likely to subscribe towards affording such instruction who now refuse to assist the Mining School at Truro. Experienced tributers, when educated, would make mining agents of the first class; and those are the men whose instruction should be the first object with gentlemen who desire to advance the scientific as well as the practical mining of the county.

It is very requisite that mine managers should not be too lenient to-

and those are the men whose instruction should be the first object with gentlemen who desire to advance the scientific as well as the practical mining of the county.

It is very requisite that mine manager: should not be too lenient towards unscrupulous tributers, who sometimes take pitches, and then abandon them, to the detriment of the adventurers, whose works are thrown back by such conduct. Mr. James, the purser of the Botallack Mine, recently summoned four miners before the magistrates of Penzance for breach of their contract. They had taken a bargain at Chycornish engineshaft, "to cut down and clear-up to the bottom, by four men, at 4!, per fathom; the shaft to be made where directed, to be 10 ft. 6 in. long, by 3 ft. 6 in. wide, within the timber, and the whole to be done to the satisfaction of the agents." The work was set on Saturday, and the men came on Monday following, and took out some materials. On Monday they came again and went underground, and then refused to work, on the ground that it was a dangerous spot to work in. The "take," therefore, remained idle for a month, when it was re-let to other men on the same terms. The magistrate, Mr. T. S. Bolitho, and the bargains when taken should be not only read over to the men, but signed by them. In this case it was not done, and if the men had not entered on the bargain by taking out some materials, the magistrates could have had no jurisdiction, and no power of interference in the case. Mr. Bolitho considered that every man should sign his contract, and have a copy of it delivered to him. The evidence of Capts. Hocking and Boyns was then given, to the effect that the ground in question was not at all dangerous to work; and the magistrates were about to commit the miners to prison, when a compromise was effected, with the assent of Mr. James, the miners paying a leach towards the Penzance Dispensary funds.

The Cornwall Railway is making progress. A considerable portion of

each towards the Penzance Dispensary funds.

The Cornwall Railway is making progress. A considerable portion of the rails has been contracted for, and the line will be ready for opening as soon as Mr. Brunel's great bridge over the Tamar is completed. It will be an important event for Cornwall when the line is opened. Tourists will find much to interest them in this western end of the bianders. will find much to interest them in this western end of the kingdom; and mining shareholders resident out of the county will more generally visit the mines, and confer personally with the agents and local shareholders

THE IRON AND METAL TRADE OF SOUTH STAFFORDSHIRE FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN WOLVERHAMPTON.]

JAN. 28.—Little actual improvement can be reported in the Iron Trade of this district. Enquiries for rails for the home market and the East Indies have been extremely numerous, but this department of the iron trade is not largely carried on in South Staffordshire, although probably during the present depression some orders may be taken here; in fact, a few are understood to have been given out already. In respect to other kinds of iron, the orders are very limited. In some few cases orders for America, proviously countermanded, have been renewed, but extremely little is being exported thither. There has scarcely been sufficient time as yet to enable consumers to recover from the recent crisis, but a few weeks will probably bring orders, as with bars at 81, per ton Staffordshire iron can well compute with native production. But anything like activity in the iron trade is rendered impossible by the opposition of a considerable portion of the puddlers and millmen to the reduction of 1s. per ton in their wages, decided upon by the masters when they made a proportionate reduction, one years age, that the prices per ton received by puddless and fluctuate with the trade price of bars, being in shillings what the latter was in pounds, with this limitation, that they should never receive less than 7s. nor more than 10s. per ton. During three months in 1853, and the last six months in 1854, the trade price of bars, being in shillings what the latter was in pounds, with this limitation, that they should never receive less than 7s. nor more than 10s. per ton. During three months in 1853, and the last six months in 1854, the trade price of bars was ill, but this extreme rate was really not review for the west of bars was ill, but this extreme rate was really into review for the puddlers to submit to fine and the price of iron, that they are the second of the puddlers to submit to the last decided in the force of the washes of the puddlers to submit to this last decided. Hence, hefore a reduction is reduced by the puddlers t Jan. 28.—Little actual improvement can be reported in the Iron Trade of this district. Enquiries for rails for the home market and the East

to accept 7.6 d. in 11., being war act that if the estate went into the Bankruptey Court not more than 2s. or 2s. 6d. in 11. on debts amounting to 240,0001, would be obtained. These representations had the desired effect, and a resolution accepting the dividend—the offer of a guarantee previously withdrawn for the two last instalments being renewed—was earried. A deputation waited on the bank directors, with a view to induce them to forego their intention of carrying the estate into the Bankruptey Court, but failed to alter their determination. A circular issued by the directors thus epitomises the reckless career of this firm:—"By Mr. W. T. Riley's own admission he was insolvent in 1855, and ys the has since contracted debts to the amount of 176,0001, besides endorsing bills to the amount of 130,0001., of which sum 75,0001 is estimated to come against his estate. He has, according to his own statement, dealt in what are called 'warrants' for pla-iron, and in the purchase and sale of iron and other materials to the extent of 100,000 tons, at an uniform loss, for the purpose of raising money on bills given and received in these transactions. According to his own statement, he has paid 10,0001, a year for bankers' charges, and 10001, a year to a broker for his services; and still, according to his own accounts, he has earried on his works since 1855 at a loss of 100,0001., and would yet go on with the creditors' property." An application was made at the Bankrupty Court to-day for the insolvents to be made bankrupta, which was acceded to, so that the details of the trading transactions may be expected to be made public. In reference to Mr. Samuel Griffiths's affairs, which excite considerable interest in this locality, he is believed, rightly or wrongly, to have been the active agent in many of the accommodation transactions which have produced such disactrons results. An application, which was heard privately, was made at the Birmingham Benkruptey Court, resteady, on behalf of the Worleyshampton Bank, to make him ating in our as a transfer, and the point of the point of

South Wates? In reply to that question, it may be stated that in South Wates most of the iron-masters are men possessing large capital, and are owners of their own mines; but in this district, while many firms possess very large resources, and enjoy diningueshnoble credit, a considerable proportion consist of men of extremely limited means, who, having no capital to fall back upon, are compelled to sell at all times, and for any price that may be obtained, in order to procure bills to keep them afford, and who, in their straits, resort to the expedient of re-sales, with a view to the in crease of paper, flading agents ready to their hand to negociate any such delicate matter at a presty round commission. Such expedients are necessarily very expensive, and only serve to defer the day of reckoning, and to aggravate the creath when it comes. A searching investigation into the sifiairs of one or two of the firms whose transactions of this nature have been particularly extensive, will probably help to purify the commercial atmosphere of South Staffordshire.

The ruinous competition which has prevailed for the last three months between the London and North-Western, the Great Western, and the Canal Companies, in the carriage of goods, has torminated by a matual agreement, regulating the rates they will charge in future. These rates are slightly lewer than those which prevailed before the competition commenced. The Canal Company, in consideration of its slower transit, is to charge a rate slightly below that of the railways.

On Tuesday, the half, yearly meeting of the Railways Rolling Stock Company was held in this town, Mr. J. Perks presiding. The report of the directors, read by Mr. John Underhill, the secretary, was extremely satisfactory. Despite the sommercial disasters of the last few months, the rents had been paid regularly, and there was a balance of profits amounting to 3924. Urs. 6d, for the half-year'; and a dividend in the reason of profits amounting to 3924. Urs. 6d, for the half-year'; and a dividend in

Probably the conclusion of this icase has materially contributed to hasten the open-ing of the branches.

With respect to Mr. Rose's "Guide to the Iron Trade," recently published, it is only just to rearries that the author is a man of practical experience, and that the book is regarded in this district as most valuable to the wrought-iron manufacturer.

REPORT FROM YORKSHIRE, DERBYSHIRE, AND LANCASHIRE. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN CRESTERPIELD.]

JAN. 28.—The reports of the position of the Iron Trade continue to preent indication, of an improvement, which will not be long delayed should the money market preserve a continued advance. The orders both for the home and export trau have been given out more freely since the ter-

the money market preserve a communeus auvance. It is orders both for the home and export trace have been given out more freely since the termination of the quarterly meet. "Bs, and prices are more firmly maintained. The position of the trade insust sho, thy improve, and it is believed that the next month will witness an important change for the better. The enquiry for Derbyshire pictoral is somewhat improving at late rives.

The Coal Trade this week is rather more act, "on account of the change in the weather, but the demand for manufacturing purpose," has so much fallen off as to materially diminish the consumption, and render the trade at this season of the year more inactive than usual.

The North Derbyshire Mining Company meeting, was held on Saturday, at Mr. Jepon's Chatsworth Hotel, Edensor. Mr. Condell (in the absence of Sir Joseph Paxton, M. P.) occupied the chair. The meeting was called to receive the report of the manager, and to decide upon the erection of a steam-engine at Calver Sough, about which the old bar-masters' books give a very flattering account of the productiveness of the mine when operations were suspended on account of the water. It was stated that the steetion of an engine of 150-horse power at Calver Sough would unreater the Wren Park Mine, which is proved to be a good property. The probable cost of the crection of the engine, &c., was supposed to amount to about 2000l. After some discussion, it was agreed to erret an engine of 150-horse power, and to make a call of Lossiance on the 3000 shares of the company, to be paid in three instalments, the first flow in a month, and the next two Ss. cach third encoceding month. Tenders were also to be invited immediately for the new engine; and the directors piedged themselves to use every exertion in the development of the North Derbyshire property. A meeting of the New Midand Mining Company promoters was held on Wednesday for the purpose of allotting the shares, which are now all taken up. There end the non doubt that the company will now ha

atter office.

The prospects of the Mill Town Mine, at Ashover, are very favourable, and the yield for this month will show a very large increase on the production of the last. The company are in a position to pay a dividend, and we hope that at the next meeting the will muster the courage to do so.

The Mill Dam Mining Company have commenced to drive the lavel so as to open the old workings, which are believed to be very rich.

Mr. Alsop, of Matlock, lead ameliar, was riding on his horse from Matlock to Cromford, when the horse slipped over some ice and threw him to the ground, and he was tilled on the spot.

REPORT FROM NORTHUMBERLAND AND DUBHAM.

The coal trade in these counties is decidedly dull, caused generally, no oubt, by the disturbed state of commercial and monetary affairs, and also some measure by the local disaster we have had to lament—the failure of the District Bank.

in some measure by the local disaster we have had to lament—the failure of the District Bank.

The majority of the collieries are working about four days per week a some few are working full time, where contracts for gas coal, &c., are held. Reductions have been made in the tonnage price paid in some of the works, and notices of reduction are at present pending in others. The reductions have as yet been submitted too the part of the workmen without having resort to the much to-be-deplored practice of stitking.

The price of coals in the London market is low; freights are also low; the latter being, no doubt, caused in some measure by the introduction into the trade of screw colliers. The renders of the Journal are aware that considerable quantities of coals have, during the last year, been carried by means of those ships—one vessel alone having carried nearly 30,000 tons of coal.

With respect to the general prospects of the trade, it was pronounced a few days gao, by a very high authority in those matters (Mr. H. Taylor), to be healthy. He also stated that if the raising of coal proceeds for the next 30 years in the same ratio as it has done for a certain period, there will be only coal remaining to supply the demand for 250 years more.

In looking at the secount for 1837, of coals vended from the River Wear, it is curious to observe that coals are shipped there, at the North Dock, sent from collieries from 10 to 24 miles north of the Tyne. This can only be accounted for by the fact that those splendid docks give superior secommodation to vessels than they can have in the Tyne. It must, therefore, be a subject for congratuation that improvements are in progress in the Tyne in this respect. The Hay Hole Docks were opened some time ago, and important works are in progress at the mouth of the Tyne, are progressing. When those docks are completed it must add materially to the facilities for shipping coal is the Tyne.

Mr. H. Taylor is at present engaged in a sinking of no ordinary magnitude—that is, at Ryhope, nea

REPORT FROM MONMOUTHSHIRE AND SOUTH WALES. [FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT IN SOUTH WALES.]

JAN. 28.—We rarely remember a week which has proved more barren of incidents than the present. The district has not been indulging in festivities to excess, for on the hills there are, doubtless, many who know nothing about the Princess Royal's wedding, and, probably, would not put themselves out of the way to rejoice if they did. There has been put themselves out of the way to rejoice if they did. There has been very little of what is called "demonstration" anywhere, except in some of the larger towns, as Cardiff or Swanssa. No interruption to business, therefore, has been caused by the occurrence which has kept London in excitement, and is still a matter of speculation among politicians. The true reason for our quietness here is an absence of any pressure of business, which our ironmasters would be very glad to feel once more. They are tired of doing nothing, and the men share their essitiments, and thus an arrival of orders would be very heartily received. There is fair demand for rails at some of the works, but other descriptions of from at little sought after. We believe that one or two firms are again engaged for the American market, the fear of such transactions being partly removed. Prices are still decreesed, and show no alteration from those which ruled a month ago.

In the localities of several from-works the inhabitants have other discresses to contend against besides scarcity of work, and consequent shortness of provisions, At

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raney, for example, smallpox is now raging to an alarming extent, and a number of deaths have already taken place. The prevalence of this disease is to be attribud in a great measure to confined and ill-vantilated dwelling houses, and to instead or all the confined and ill-vantilated dwelling houses, and to instead of the confined or the confined and ill wallet, that the same par's hovels have a created in a few heurs; for it is a common idea in Wales, that if a house is built be course of one night on any person's land the owner cannot have it removed, aingular custom is often indulged in, and the claim on the land is not unfrendly allowed. The Dake of Beaufort's property between Tredegar and Merthyr pockled with buts built in this way, but rigorous measures are now adopted to at the precise, and the few sticks and stones are knocked down as soon as they har. We cannot feel surprised that disease should grow up under such circumsees, and though, of course, things are not quite so but on the actual sites of the works, still there is room for very great improvement in the habitations provided the workness.

even and the second for very great improvement in the habitations provided the workmen.

To stated last week that the picturesque Casrhowell Suspension Bridge had endiny failon, eausing the death of a man who was driving a team across it at the time contractors, Mesers, Dredge and Stephesson, have had their attention directed he insecure condition of she structure on several occasions, but they have always reased their perfect condisence in its stability. It was thrown open in 1834, and pic were afraid to cross it for some time, in consequence of a statement having a made that it "had partig given way." We are unable to zive any reclaish instation at present on the came of the disaster, but interesting particulars will, bitess, transpire at the inquest, to be held on Wednesday next. To have so frequently had occasion to chronials the progress of the strikes here, we fear any further particulars concerning them would prove tedious to the for. It will be sufficient to estate that the men now out are comparatively few, are, for the most part, in work; and the firm measures taken by that extending proposition to the strike. The men saw that they were reduced to bring colliers from a distance if their prices were not accepted, and this gat them to their reason sooner than might otherwise have been the case, movement is taking place at many of the from-works for the introduction of gan provement adily wanted on the hills. A meeting has been held at Abertaychan this purpose, and private individuals are excreting themselves to carry out the me. It meets with opposition from some of the rate-payers, although the majorare in favour of it. At Crickhowell, also, a public meeting has been held with miliar object, and resolutions passed for the necessary steps to be taken.

NEWFOUNDLAND, ITS FORMATION AND GENERAL ASPECT.

As in all probability the island of Newfoundland may be a comparatively own section of the globe to most of your readers, and as it is now be ng a place of mineralogical importance, I shall endeavour briefly to

sinown section of the globe to most of your readers, and as it is now beming a place of mineralogical importance, I shall endeavour briefly to
asvey some idea of the formation and general aspect of the colony. A
ference to the map will show that Newfoundland is about 300 miles from
to west, and 320 miles from north to south; that it is more southerly
an Great Britain, and is distant some 1700 miles west of Ireland. The
isate is, however, much more severe than in England, boisterous winds
one frequent, and fogs prevalent, although not nearly to the extent geselly supposed by Europeans. A long, dreary spring, or rather termiation of winter, is the only really disagreeable feature in a Newfoundland
son. The climate, notwithstanding its inclemency, is remarkably salurious, and the longevity of the inhabitants exceeds the average of more
avoured countries. The population of the colony is about 100,000, and
a incipally composed of a fine, sturdy race of fishermen. The mercanles community, who reside principally at St. Johns, the capital, a town
umbering some 20,000 souls, are a well-informed body of men, and are
elebrated for their great hospitality to strangers.

The valuable cod and seal fisheries of the coast are too well known to
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states and rivers teem with trout of every variety, and in many localities
uses, and cher wild fowl are tolerably abundant. The chase is, howye, attended with great labour, and even in the wildest sections of the
country the hunter may toil an entire day without firing a shot. The
states

The greatest difficulty in ascertaining the mineralogical capabilities of country arises from the surface of the land being universally covered ith a thick coating of moss, the growth on the decay of centuries. So stirely is the island covered with this vegetation, that it is only around bold sea cliffs and along brook margins that researches have as yet to extent been made; the result of such researches shall be given in succeeding letters.

F. N. GISBORNE.

CHEMICAL GLEANINGS .- No. 1X.

BY RICHARD V. TUSON, F.C.S., F.S.A.

SY RICHARD Y. TURON, F.C.S., F.S.A.

URSTITUTE FOR ALCOHOL FOR THE BLOWPIPE.—For this purpose, M. ani recommends that a mixture be employed consisting of 6 parts of spirits of wine c. grav. 0°48), I part of turpentine, both by measure, and a few drops of ether, spirits of wine may be replaced by 4 parts of wood spirit. The liquid should be both bright and clear, or else the lamp will emoke. According to M. Pisani's eriments, it appears that the above mixture, when burned, has a very high best-power, and greatly exceeds that of ordinary spirits of wine. In using most other bustiles for the blowpipe lamp, it is very difficult to obtain a well-defined reing flame, but by employing the fluid recommended by the author its appearance sadered most distinct.

busitions for the nowspipe sain, is a very assent to total an enterprise of the normal section of the suction its appearance andered most distinct.

NONIEUR HYDROGEN.—According to Prof. Osann, hydrogen gas obsided by passing a current of voltaic electricity through freshly-distilled Nordhausen ituric sold exerts a more powerful reducing action than when prepared in the nary way. If the hydrogen thus obtained be passed through a solution of suits of silver, the latter is reduced to the metallic state. Hydrogen in contact with hydrogen as acquires this property.

FEW COMPOUNDS OF SILICIUM.—The following compounds of silicium as been prepared and studied by Buff and Wöhler: - I. Hydrogen combines with thus to form a gaseous compound, which, when in contact with the sir, ignitics stancously, burning with a white flame, and with the production of silicium stancously, burning with a white flame, and with the production of silicium side point of silicium forms thereon. Silicium also deposits if the gas be passed single a red hot tube. A mixture of silicium also deposits if the gas be passed angle a red hot tube. A mixture of silicium also deposits if the gas be passed angle a red hot tube. A mixture of silicium with hydrogen and chlorine detonates saitly.—2. A compound composed of protochloride of silicium with hydrochloric may be produced, which is a colourless, mobile, iquid, fumes strongly in the sir, boils at 80-69 F.—8. A compound very similar to the last exists, consisting of obromide of silicium and hydrobromic sold.—4. Protocledic of silicium with hydric and its admittance of silicium is a snow-white anorphous substance, differing the in the siral produced, which show hydrogen and the formation of sikaline silicate, in the caustic and carbonated alkaliness, it is upon water; it sinks in ether. It dissolves, with the evolution of hydrogen being the same time evolved. Heated to 672 P., it undergoes ne change, but if the temsian change is a substance of the temsian change, the sinks in ether. It dissolves, with t metallic gold and palladium from the chlorides of these metals, and selenium and isolution from selenious and tellurous scields. Hydrated oxide of silicium mixed with a solution of nitrate of silver instantly assumes a pale brown colour, which is turned black by ammonia, owing to the formation of silicate of silver.

Appinity of Nitrogen for Boron and Titanium.—Wöhler and Sto.Rapinity of Nitrogen for Boron and Titanium.—Wöhler and Sto.Raire Deville have observed that nitrogen has the power of uniting directly with
soon and titanium. This observation possesses the greatest interest for the chemist,
now his having hitherto regarded nitrogen as a body which had the least disposition
to unite directly with any other element. This indisposition to combine directly with
their elementary substances was considered highly characteristic of nitrogen. The
united state that when titanium is heated in the air it combines with the nitrogen,
and not with the oxygen, as might have been expected, forming copper coloured grasiles of nitride of titanium. If boron, or a mixture of boracte acid and charcosi, be
obsted in an atmosphere of nitrogen, a white, influsible, nitride of boron is produced.

Intride of silicium has also been formed.

Active of silicium has also been formed.

ACHON OF THE ATMOSPHERE ON ZINC.—Dr Pettenkofer, in a report addressed to the Principal of the Bavarian Commission of Bailways, state that, standing to his experiments, a since roof in the course of 27 years is exidised to the extent of 8:331 grammes, about 130 grains) per square foot, nearly one half of which is really one provided the results of since the subadjacent metal from further exidation.

INDURECT ESTIMATION OF IRON MY SULPHURETTED HYDROGEN.—Prof. Delfs pryposes to estimate from by ascertaining the amount of sulphur which is presigned and the subadjacent metal from further exidation.

According to the author's statements, the results obtained by his method are exceedingly accurate. This process will probably be of great use in determining the amount of peroxide of iron when mixed with protoxide.

GRANTS OF PROVISIONAL PROTECTION FOR SIX MONTHS.—H. DESMOOFIR, Paris: New metallic alloys.—C. Barlow, Chancery-lane: Registering water
meter.—M. de Bracavyn, E. C. Salva, Paris: Freparation of coal and other fuel.—
J. STERSON, Northampton: Mannfacture of wrought-trem.—J. Valley, Radellife
steam.engines.—E. J. Bance, Newton Heath, Mannhester: Machinery or apparatus
for drawing or extracting spikes or trenails from railway sleepers and chairs, and
other similar purposes.—P. Rourarson, Sun-court, Corabill: Lamps.—A. and Truos.
Walker, Shotts: Treatment or preparation of moulds for casting metals.—E. Witwalker, Shotts: Treatment or preparation of moulds for casting metals.—E. Witson, Worcester: Pistons for steam-engines driven by seems or any other elastic fluid,
which improvements are also applicable to the pistons and plungers of pumps.—C.
Bishworra, Sheffield: Construction of springs for sustaining loads and moderate concussions.—J. J. Russell, Wednesbury: Apparatus for manufacture of welded tubes.

been highly satisfactory, and merit the attention of the railway world.

Moy's PATENT STRAM-ENGINE.—In our notice of this invention, in last week's Journal, a typographical error occurs, which is very important; it is therein stated that "The" steam is allowed to form in the boller, whereas it should have been, "No" steam is allowed to form in the boller. This forms the chief peculiarity of the invention. By keeping the boller tube filled the steam is prevented from being formed in the boller, and thus sensible heat is substituted for latent heat. It appears to us that this mode of working will ensure the greatest possible amount of duty from the consumption of a given quantity of coals, and cause the steam-engine to become a cheaper, and more powerful and manageable servant than hitherto.

IMPORTANT TO MINE OWNERS AND OTHERS REQUIRING IRON OF A VERY SUPERIOR QUALITY FOR CHAINS, AND ANY PURPOSES WHERE GREAT TOUGHNESS IS NEEDED.

PESSRS, R. AND W. JOHNSON AND CO., of BRADFORD IRON WORKS, NEAR MANCHESTER, can with the greatest confidence RECOMMEND their BEST DOUBLE WORKED SELECTED CHARCOAL SCRAFIRON, as SUPERIOR to ANY ARTICLE ever officed.—For prices, &c., apply to Mr. J. Horsley, iron and metal merchant, Barlow's-conri, Market-st., Manchester.

RON, as SUFERIOR to ANY ARTICLE ever offered.—For prices, &c., apply to Mr. J. Hossier, iron and metal merchant, Barlow's-court, Market-st., Manchester.
WIDNES OIL WORKS AND SOAPERY, RUNCORN GAP, NEAR ST. HELENS AND WARRINGTON, LANCASHIRE.

MR. WHEATLEY KIRK vory respectfully announces that he is favoured with instructions from the proprietor, who is declining the business, on account of his intended change of residence, to SELL BY AUCTION, on Thurrdsy, Peb. 25, 1835, on the premises of the said work known as the WIDNES OIL WORKS, Rancorn Gap, near St. Helens and Warrington, Lancashire, viz.—ALL that PLOT or PARCEL of LAND containing, by admeasurement, 2712 square yarlar, or theresbouts, be the same more or less, which is leased for an unexpired term of 7 years, at the low rental of £30 per annum, from the St. Helens Railway and Canal Company, upon which are erected these exceedingly valuable works, the whole being upon the said line of railway and carns), thus siftording the unmost facility for transit of goods to and from London, Liverpool, and Manchestor, the coal and iron districts, and indeed all parts of the kingdom or abroad.

The BUILDINGS, which are numerous, are built of brick of the best construction. The UTENSILS and PLANT are likewise of the most modern class, and embrace ten east-iron stills, six of about 35 barrels, and four of 70 and 75 barrels of residency, if we wrought-iron coolers, perfectly portable, being fitted together with financy joints, and boits and nuts, holding 4000 gallons each; five wrought-iron coolers, perfectly portable, being fitted together with financy joints, and boits and nuts, holding 4000 gallons each; it to boiling pans, holding 500 gallons; a summer of iron vats, holding from 5 to 8 tons each; lead worms; it vats of timber, containing each about 1½ ton; several cast-iron reservoirs, large and two boilers; and slarge quantity of other valuable plant, utensits, and effects, adapted for carrying on the trade of resin or other oil or grease manufacturer; together with the

RELAND —Mr. WHEATLEY KIRK is instructed to PREPARE FOR SALE, BY AUCTION, the WHOLE of that exceedingly valuable FOUNDRY and ENGINEERING ESTABLISHMENT, LAND, BUILDINGS, TOOLS, PLANT, and MACHINEEK, known as the SHANNON FOUNDRY, Limerick, Irland.—Further particulars in future papers, or of the auctioneer.

STEAM-ENGINES of EVERY DESCRIPTION, including BEAM, CONDENSING, or HIGH-PRESSURE, HORIZONTAL or VERTICAL; also, LOCOMOTIVES, BOILERS, ENGINEERS, TOOLS, RAILWAY, COLLIERY, or OTHER PLANT AND MACHINEER, may be had on the shortest notice, on application to Wheatley Kern, merchant engineer, auctioneer, and valuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

OTHER PLANT AND MACHINERY, may be had on the shortest notice, on application to Whrattey Kerk, merchant engineer, auctioneer, and vaiuer, Cross-street Chambers, Manchester.

N.B. See his Weekly Clreular (established 1850), which may be had by post free.

DUCKING HAMSHIRE RAILWAY COMPANY.—

Notice is hereby given, that the NEXT ORDINARY HALF-YEARLY MEET. IN 60 fthe proprietors in the Buckinghamshire Railway Company will be HELD at the Euston Station, London, on Friday, 19th February, 1889, at Eleven celock A.B.

By order of the blooding Herman, 1888, at Eleven celock A.B.

The books kept for the registration of transfers of stock will be closed on the 6th of Pebruary, and will remain so until after the meeting.

Offices of the Company, Euston Station, London, Jan. 25, 1858.

ADRAS RAILWAY COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors of Second Extension Shares (£10 per share paid).

Notice is hereby given, that, in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day hove-mentioned; that the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day named will further month of the darged upon all calls remaining unpaid after the day above-mentioned; that the proprietors whose calls are not paid on or before the day named will further month of the amount called upon each share, for the period intervening between the 24th day of Vebruary aforeand, and the date of which the company is entitled, under the contract, to make the next payment to the East India Company, on account of the capital; and that if default is made in payment of this call, the shares in respect to which default is made will become liable to forfoiture, under the company's Deed of Settlement.

By order of the Board.

COPIAPO AND CALDERA RAILWAY.—Notice is hereby given, that the QUARTERLY DIVIDEND of FOUR PER CENT. (declared in Copiapo on the 3d of October last) will be PAID to the holders of shares registered in England, at the Banking-house of Mesers. Williams, Descon, and Co., on and after the 18th January isst.

By order, EDWARD J. COLE. Office of Registry and Transfer, 2, New Broad-street, Jan. 1, 1858.

OPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that SIX MONTHS' INTEREST, at the rate of SIX
PER CENT, per annum, will be PAYABLE on the deposit of £2 per share, on and
after the left February next, at the office of the company, 2, New Broad-street.
The scrip must be left at the office, and the necessary form of application for the
interest filled up three clear days before the same can be paid.
London, Jan. 1, 1858. By order of the Directors, EDWD. J. COLE, Sec.

Bolling iron, by which, the edges are of superior metal, which is an other purposes.

OPIAPO EXTENSION RAILWAY COMPANY.—
Notice is hereby given, that the directors have made a CALL of ONE POUND per share, payable at the Banking-house of Mesare. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or share the directors have made a CALL of ONE POUND per share, payable at the Banking-house of Mesare. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or share the directors have made a CALL of ONE POUND per share, payable at the Banking-house of Mesare. Williams, Deacon, and Co., on or share the directors have the capture of the directors have the capture of the directors, and the purposes.

The scrip certificates, together with the bankers' receipt, must be left at the office of the company, 2, New Broad-street, to have the call inscribed thereon.
London, Jan. 1, 1856. By order of the Directors, EDWD. J. COLE, Sec.

WANTED, a SITUATION as ENGINEER. The advertiser has had the engineering management of some attentive collieries in the North of England and in South Wales, and has a practical knowledge of emgine building, railway, dock, and canal works. First-rate references.—Address, "M. P.," Post-office, Aberdare, Glamorganshire.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of steady habits, a SITUATION as CLERK. He has been during the last twelve years scenstomed to mining accounts and buriness. He will refer to his present employer, with whom he has been some years. Address, or apply, to "W. W.," Mr. Goatley's, 31, Thresdasedisstreet, E.C.

WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of experience, a SITUATION as MANAGER of a COLLIERY or COLLIERES. He thoroughly understands the getting, vertilating, planning, &c., of coal mines, and can give the highest estimonials as to character, abilities, &c.—Address, "W. B. W.," Fost-office, Derby.

WANTED, a PERSON to DIRECT the ENTIRE WORK UNDERGROUND and at SURPACE of a COLLIERY in SOUTH WALES. He must have bad practical experience in management and in shipping the coal, and must also be competent to inspect the machinery, and to make the plans, vections, and surveys, required in working the colliery.—Letters, stating age, qualification, and salary required, to be addressed to Mr. Earon, Walbrook-buildings, London.

TO IRON AND COAL MASTERS.—WANTED, by a YOUNG MAN of thorough practical experience, a SITUATION to SUPERINTEND the MANAGEMENT of BLAST FURNACES. The advertiser has been 15 years in the trade, and is well acquainted with the manufacturing of wrought and cast-iron, making out yields and costs, book-keeping, and the general management of an office. Would be of great service to those about to start such works, from his knowledge of the trade. Can be well recommended for steadiness and ability.—Address, "A.," Post-office, Alfreton, Derbyshire.

TO MANAGERS OF COLLIERIES.—WANTED immediately, a PERSON qualified to SUPERINTEND the WORKING of a COLLIERY, where the output will be about 2000 tons per week.—Apply, stating asiary required, with references, &c., to Mr. Jons Counts, Devizee, Wilts.

PO FURNACE BUILDERS AND MANAGERS.—WANTED, a PERSON qualified to PREPARE FLANS for, and to SUPERINTEND the EERCTION of, TWO BLAST FURNACES, also to manage the same after.—Apply, stating ealary, with references, &c., to Mr. John Combrs, Devizes, Wilts.

WANTED, TWO GOOD BLAST ENGINES, of 100 horse power each.—State full particulars and price to Mr. John Combin. Devises, Wilts.

TO CHAIN, ANCHOR, BOAT-PLATE, AND ANGLE IRON MANUFACTURERS.—A FIRM in GLASGOW, having a first-class connection with the ship-builders on the Ciyde and the East of Scotland, are desirous of increasing their business by SELLING ON COMMISSION the above-mentioned goods.—Manufacturers will get further particulars by applying, "B. Mac," Post-office, Glasgow.

WANTED, a 60 or 60 in. PUMPING ENGINE, for a mine in the western part of Cornwall, with two 10-tons boilers. The engine and boilers maker's name, and situation, and the price low.—Full particulars, stating price, age, maker's name, and situation, to be addressed to J. Randall, 10, Lorrimore-square, Kennington, London.

WANTED, a GOOD SECOND-HAND PUMPING ENGINE, 36 to 45 in. cylinder.—Apply to W. H. M. Blews, Esq., Birmingham.

MR. W. S. COPE, MINING and CIVIL ENGINEER, is in WANT of a RESPECTABLE, WELL-EDUCATED YOUTH as an APPRENTICE. Premium required.—Hallfield Cottage, Hanley, Staffordshire.

DARTNERSHIP.—A GENTLEMAN with a most valuable connection as engineering auctioneer and valuer, also as merchant engineer and
machinery agent, for home and exportation, is desirous of MEETING with a PARTNER, a man of influence, intelligent, encregetic, and industrious habits, to enable
him to extend his sphere of operations, and establish a branch in London.—Apply,
"P. S.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street, London.

PARTNER WANTED, to JOIN the ADVERTISER in a going COLLIERY and IRONWORK.—Apply, with real name and address, to "P. R.," Mixing Journal office, 26, Fieet-street, London.

AND OR MINE AGENT AND SURVEYOR.—A GENTLEMAN who has ten years' experience as MANAGING LAND and MINE AGENT AND SURVEYOR, and can give first class references, is desirous of making a new arrangement.—Address, "H.," Messrs. Pottle and Son, 14, Royal Exchange, London.

TO IRONMASTERS.—The ADVERTISER has been MANAGING FORGE and MILLS for the last 20 years, and will shortly be OPEN to a FRESH ENGAGEMENT. Unexceptionable references.—Address, W. B. Porkin, chemist, Masster, Bridgend, Glamorganehire.

TO IRON MANUFACTURERS, RAILWAY WHEEL MAKERS, &c.—A GENTLEMAN, who is practically acquainted with the MANUFACTURE of every description of RAILWAY BARS, TYRES, AXLES, WHEELS, and MERCHANT IRON, and who has a good business condection in this country, as well as on the Continent, is OPEN to an ENGAGEMENT.—Address, "R. D.," Post-office, St. Heien's, Lancashire.

TO ENGINEERS.—ASHBURTON UNITED MINES.—TO BE CONTRACTED FOR, BY TENDER, a good SECOND-HAND STEAM-KN-GINE, of from 22 to 26 in. cylinder, the same to be used for drawing and stamping, with reverse winding gear, with a 50-bead stamps attached; the boiler to be in proportion to the engine, and the whole fixed and fit to work. The contractor to provide stone, timber, and other materials, build the walls, cover the engine and boiler houses, &c.; the proprietors to provide only scaffolding timber.—Tenders to be forwarded to Mr. Nicholas Ennos, Wivelscombe, Somerset.

FOR SALE, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, at TREHANE MINE, near Liskeard, a 40-inch oplinder ENGINE, with two boilers and a cusaber.

For particulars and price, apply to Mr. R. Daly, 16, Union-court, Old Brond-street, Lendon; Mr. Jone Parsons, Marasion, Cornwall; or Capt. P. Hanyav, on the mine.

TO BE SOLD, TWENTY SHARES in the LINZ COLLIERY COMPANY (LIMITED), situated at Burnupfield, near Gateshead. The proprietary are gentlemen of great influence and wearth, and the coal produced lie of the first class for locomotive purposes. The mine is in full working order. The shares are £100 cach, with £90 paid.—Address, "P. T.," Mining Journal office, 26, Fleet-street London.

TO BE SOLD, CHEAP, ONE 36 in. ROTARY ENGINE, with fig.-whoel and one boiler (near Plymouth).—For particulars, apply to Mr. Hv. Wills, 17%, George-street, Plymouth.

WATER-WHEEL, at least 60 ft. diam., and 18 or 19 in. PUMPS, WANTED.—Parties having either to dispose of, can send particulars and price to Mr. JEHU HITCHINS, 42, Tavistock place, Plymouth. Terms cash.

EAD FOR EXPORTATION.—PIG-LEAD (hard and soft) SOLD at LOW RATES. The BEST PRICE given for LEAD ASHES, &c., and OLD LEAD.—ROUPELL and Co., Southwark Lead Works, Gravel-lane, London.

TREAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—WANTED, on these mines, a CHIEF CLERK and JUNIOR CLERK, well experienced in mining accounts, and who can furnish good testimonials.—Applications, stating age, to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the company, on or before Monday, the lat of February.—Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Jan. 21, 1858.

REAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED CAPTAIN TIN DRESSER, who must have good testimonials.—Applications, stating salary required, to be made to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, on or before Wednesday, the 3d February.

Gresham House, Old Broad-atreet, London, E.C., Jan. 21, 1898.

REAT WHEAL VOR UNITED MINES.—WANTED, an EXPERIENCED MINING CAPIAIN as GENERAL MANAGER, to undertake the practical superintendence. He must be of undoubted character, and fally competent to carry on the laborious duties required at these mines.—Applications to be sent, with testimonials, and stating salary required, to the Secretary, at the offices of the company, on or before Wednesday, the 3d February.

Gresham House, Old Broad-street, London, E.C., Jan. 21, 1858.

COLD MINING COMPANIES .- SHAREHOLDERS in the different CALIFORNIAN and AUSTRALIAN GOLD MINING COMPA-NIES are requested to CALL on Mr. F. SQUIRE, 74, King William-street, City, that he may submit to them a plan by which the shares in such companies, which are now valueless, will be again marketable.—74, King William-street, City, Dec. 24.

POYALL SANTIAGO MINING COMPANY,—The Directors hereby give notice, that they expect to receive from the managers at the mines about the middle of next month information which may be of importance to the shareholders, and, consequently, they have POSTPONED the usual HALF-YEARLY MEETING until WEDNESDAY, the 3d day of March noxt, to be then HELD at the office of the company, at Two o'clock precisely, when the directors will make their report. The Directors also hereby give notice, that the half-yearly accounts and financial statement will be delivered to the shareholders upon application at the office on and after Friday next, the 15th inst.—38, Broad-street-buildings, Jan. 12, 1858.

QUARTZ REDUCTION COMPANY (LIMITED).—Notice is hereby given, that the ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above company will be HELD at the offices, 8, Old Brandstreet, City, on Monday, the 1st day of February next, at One o'clock precisely, to receive the directors' report, elset directors in ten of those who retire from office, and transet general bundless.

3, Old Broad-street, Jan. 23, 1858. By order, WILLIAM J. VIAN, Sec.

TUROPEAN GAS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that as HALP-YEARLY MEETING of the proprietors will be HELD on Wednesday, the 17th day of February next, at the hour of Two o'clock in the afternoon precisely, at the office of the company, 3, Moorgate-street, London; and that a DIVIDEND of TEN SHILLINGS per share will be FAID on Monday, the 1st February next, and every succeeding day.

8, Moorgate-street, London, E.C., Jan. 27, 1858. H. Mc L. BACKLER, Sec.

A IR SHEETING, or BRATTICE CLOTH, made expressly for COLLIERY PURPOSES, in all widths, from 18 in. to 50 in.—Samples, with price, on application to the manufacturer,

LLIS LEVER, Ellernere-place, Stockport-road, Manufacturer.

It was then moved, seconded, and carried unanimously:—
That the report now read be received and adopted.
That the thanks of the meeting be given to the chairman and directors for their
rrices in conducting the affairs of the company.

erriors in conducting the affairs of the company.

The ballot was then proceeded with, when Charles William Grenfell, Esq., M.P., and Robert Passenger, Esq., were re-elected as directors, and Alexander Druce, Esq., a auditor of the company.

CIONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—Notice is hereby given, that a DIVIDEND of ONE POUND PER SHARE, free of income tax, will be PAID to the holders of certificates in this company, at the offices of the association, Gresham House, Old Broad-street, on and after Thursday, the 18th day of February next, between the hours of Eleven and Three o'clock. The proprietors must leave their certificates for examination three clear days before the day of pament.

WALTER SHAIRP.
GEORGE WHITMORE, Directors of the Company.
Gresham House, Old Broad-street, January 22, 1859.

THE CARDIFF PRESERVED COAL AND COKE COMPANY (LIMITED).

Incorporated pursuant to the Joint-Stock Companies Act, 1856.

Capital \$20,000, in 4000 shares of £5 each.—Paid up in full at the time of subscription.

REGISTERED OFFICE,—BLACK WEIR, CARDIFF.

SECRETART—Mr. George Asboroft.

A manufactory is now erected at Blackweir, Cardiff, and the manufacture and sale of the material commenced.

A manufactory is now errected at Busenweir, Cartum, and the manufacture and one of the material commenced.

The patentee has undertaken to manage the works of the company, without renumeration for his time and experience, until dividends at the rate of £10 per cent. per annum are paid to the shareholders. A stipulation to this effect is incorporated in the Articles of Association, which may be seen at the office of the company by persons desirous of subscribing for shares,—a small number only remain on sale.

Specimens may be seen, every information obtained, and references given, at the office of the company, Blackweir, Cardiff, Mr. Gonosa Assucory, secretary, to whom applications for shares should be made. Specimens are also deposited and information changed from—

applications for shares should be made. Specimens are also deposited and information obtained from—

Mesers. W. and G. Richardson, 79, Cornhill, London.
Capt. Haviside, 63, Cornhill, London.
Charles Roys, Eq. (Exchange-street, Liverpool.
Mesers. Bighard Coxy and Sons, Swansea and Cardiff.
Sankey Gardner, Leg., Neath.
Sankey Gardner, Leg., Neath.
The material manufactured by this company possesses the following advantages:—
1. It is from 3 to 12 per cent, stronger than any coal from which it may be made.
2. Owe Hundre and First-seven tons can be stowed on board ship in the space required for 100 tons of coal.

3. The blocks are of uniform size and weight (56 lbs. each), and they become harder and make a more enduring fire after the lapse of ten or tweive months than when newly made.

TRESAVEAN MINE, CORNWALL.—
The adventurers having given notice to determine the sett, under a power therein contained, an opportunity offers for a good company, under spirited management, to work this celebrated mine under a new sett; and arrangements may be made in reference to taking the machinery at a valuation.

The mine is so well known, that it is almost needless to say that for many years it has been worked at a profit, and has made extraordinary returns to the adventurers, having produced dividends, since the working in 1819, amounting to more than \$450,000 (being about one-third of the value of the cres raised), usinity from one idde, known as the Old Lode.

The sett contains many narallel holes and the set and the set

nown as the Old Lode. The sett contains many parallel lodes, and there is every prospect, under a prudent ad spirited management, of the adventure being a most profitable investment. For particulars and to treat for the sett, application should be made to RESSIMALD GORRS, TRUFO, COTAWAIL.—Trufo, Jan. 18, 1858.

BOSES, Trure, Cornwail.—Trure, Jan. 16, 1836.

Full particulars of the most important Dividend and Progressive Mines will be found in the Fourth Edition of

BRITISH MINES CONSIDERED AS AN INVESTMENT.

Recently published, by J. H. MURCHISON, Esq., F.G.S., F.S.S.

Pp. 356; price 3s. 6d., by post 4s.

Mr. MURCHISON also publishes a QUARTERLY REVIEW OF BRITISH MINING, giving, at the same time, the Position and Prospects of the Mines at the end of each Quarter, the Dividends Paid, &c. The Extrust for the Quarter ending the 30th of June, contains a Map of the Great Wheal Vor and Leiant Mining Districts, price is. Reliable information and advice will at any time be given by Mr. Murchison, either personally or by letter, at his offices, 117, Bishopsgate-street Within, London, where expises of the above publications can be obtained.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines of THE PRESS.

Mr. Murchison's new work on British Mines is attracting a great deal of attention, and is considered a very useful publication, and calculated to considerably improve the position of home nine investments.—Mining Journal.

The book will be found extremely valuable.—Observer.

A valuable guide to investors.—Herapath

Mr. Murchison takes sound views upon the important subject of his book, and has placed, for a small sum, within the reach of all persons contemplating making investments in mining shares that information which should prevent rash speculation of applicative outland of application of applicative outland of application of presting in mines.—Morning Chronicie.

Parties requiring information on mining investments will find no better and safe maturator than Mr. Murchison.—Leeds Times.

As a guide for the investment of capital in mining operations is inestimable. One of the most valuable mining publications which has come under our notice, and contains more information than any other on the subject of which it treats.—Derby Telegraph. To those who wish to invest aspital in British mines, this work is of the first importance.—Weishman.

This work enables the capitalist to invest on sound principles; it is to sweether.

To toose who was a superior to the control of the c

nines in the United Kingdom.—Sheffeld Free Press.

Those interested in mining sfairs, or who are desirous of becoming speculators, hould obtain and carefully peruse the work.—Monmouth Beacon.

Every person connected, or who thinks of connecting himself with mining specusions, should possess himself of this book.—North Wales Chroniele.

A very valuable book.—Cornwail Gazette.

A very valuable book.—Cornwail Gazette.

A who have invested, or intend to invest, in mines, should peruse this able work. We believe a more useful publication, or one more to be depended on, cannot be cond.—Plymouth Heraid.

With such a work in print, it would be gross neglect in an investor not to consult thefore laying out his capital.—Pools Heraid.

Mr. Murchison will be a safe and trustworthy guide, so far as British mines are oneerned.—Bath Express.

it before . Mr. Mu

FIRE PRACTICAL MECHANICS' JOURNAL.

No. 119, February, 1858. 4to., sewed, price One Shilling.

No. 119, February, 1858. 4to., sewed, price One Shilling.

Notes from America, Elastic Pantograph for Enlarging and Reducing Drawings, Yarn Windor's Machine (with Plate), Shible's Self-Reefing Topsails, Brown's Hollow Metal Ware Mouding, Sussex Ironstone, Macfarlane's Continuous-Action Shuttle Loom, &c. Among the recent Patents are—Juhnson's Carding, Mann's Horse-power, Lymington's Yarns, Heron's Lifting, Johnson's Preserving Pood, Miller's Meters, Tucker's Starch, Macfarlane's Weaving, Robertson's Boiling Rags, Hackworth's Blowing Engines, Ross's Valves, White's Weaving; with Reviews, Correspondence, Monthly Notes, and Memoranda, Patent Law Cases, Lists of Patents and Designs Registered, &c. Illustrated with about 50 Woodcuts.

Longman and Co., Paternosier-row; Editor's Offices (Offices for Patents), No. 47, Lincoln's Inn-fields.

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.—DUPEE, PERKINS, and SAYLES, BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS, BROKERS for he PURCHASE and SALE of STATE, CITY, and RAILEROAD SECURITIES, MANUPACTURING SIND BANK SHARES, give particular attention to the MINING COMPANIES OF LAKE SUPERIOR, and furnish reliable information concerning them.
[Downs, PERRICS, and SAYLES refer to the Zelicy of the Zethen.]

2425 SHARES IN THE WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

MRSH has received instructions to SELL, BY AUCTION, at the Mart, opposite the Bank of England, on Thursday, the 4th February, at Twelve, by order of the Trustees, under the authority of the High Court of Chancery, in 163 Lote, 2425 SHARES, of £2 each, fully paid-up, in the WILDBERG GREAT CONSOLIDATED MINING COMPANY.

This company is established under the Prussian law. The mines consist of silver, lead, and copper, and are elusate at Wildberg, distant about nine German miles from Cologne. They are in active operation, producing from 120 to 150 tons of dressed aliver-lead per month, with a certainty of immediate hereuse. The sign of the company is at Cologne, with an agency and council of administration in London. The shares are of 13 thaiers 10 silver groschen, Prussian money (or £3), each, fully paidup, in certificates of 15 shares, and 5 shares each, to bearer, without further liability. Particulars may be obtained at the Mart; at the London Agency of the company, 35, Cannon-street; of Messra, Vallance and Vallance, solicitors, 20, Essex-street, Strand; of John Harris, Esq., solicitor, 22, Argyli-street; and at Mr. Marsut's offices, Charlotte-row, Mansion House.

WREY CONSOLS MINE.

M. R. HENRY WILLS WILL SELL, BY PUBLIC AUCTION, at his offices, 17%, George-street, Plymouth, on Monday, the 8th February next, at Twelve o'clock at noon, 926 SHARES in WREY CONSOLS MINE, forfeited for non-payment of calls, subject to such conditions as will be produced at the sale,

OUTH WALES.—Mr. ARTHUR O. DAVIES, of Dowlais, is authorised to TREAT for the SALE of TWO VERY VALUABLE GOING COLLIERIES in South Wales.

Also, TO LET, an EXTENSIVE TRACT of STEAM COAL, on a long lease, at a moderate royalty, with a railway running through the property.

For terms, apply as above.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.-IRELAND. IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—IRELAND.

IMPORTANT TO CAPITALISTS.—IRELAND.

IMPORTANT TO CONTRACT, A VERY VALUABLE

MINERAL PROPERTY ON CORK HARBOUR.—This comprises an all but nexhaustible supply of the PUREST WHITE SILEX now known in Great Britain ox Ireland, and proved to be peculiarly adapted for the finest porcelain and finitises; CLAYS in great abundance, for coarse earthenware, bricks, tiles, &c.; also, hout 20 acres of RICH BROWN HEMATITE IRON ORE, thickness of bed 6 ft. to 6 ft.; with some MANGANESE.

The situation, as regards the exportation of the produce and facilities of working, a perhaps, unrivalled, and the concern is in good working order. No other part of ireland can compete with this as a site for an extensive and varied manufacture of sarthenware, flint, and even crown glass articles, which, though of wast consumption, are yet still imported.

ribenware, nine, and revenue and see a per still imported.

The brick and tile yard, already established, and capable of great expansion, will eld a large and steady profit. The owner will either enter into partnership, or revest a considerable sum in a company (limited), with sufficient capital to develope e great capabilities of those mines.

Mr. Jas. Deraine, C.E., Rostellan, near Cork; or Mesers. Tocker and Duviscomes, dictiors, 54, Grand Parade, Cork; may be applied to for further information.

O BE SOLD, A VALUABLE COPPER MINE IN DENBIGH-SHIRE.—Beturns hitherto about £15,000; lowest sinking about 15 fms. below addt. All the drivings in good orey ground, and in position to make large and profitable returns. Steam and water-power and buildings in excellent order. Price £1500 for a lease of 21 years, with pleaty of ground.—Apply to Mr. Bell Williams, land agent, 17, Hanover-street, Liverpool.

POR SALE, at EAST BOSCEAN MINE, ST. JUST, an excellent 30 in. cylinder ENGINE, with boiler, &c., complete.—For particulars and rice, apply to Mesers, Sami. Higgs and Sox, Penzance.—Jan. 29, 1858.

TOR SALE, AT A CONSIDERABLE SACRIFICE.—The TAVISTOCK IRON COMPANY are requested to SELL a NEW 30 in, cylinder DOUBLE-ACTING BEAM ENGINE, 4 ft. crank, of the best construction, with a 22 ft. diameter fly-wheel, wrought-iron fly-wheel shaft, with cage plate for wisding, and a pumping crank; with a 10-tons boiler, having a fire tube through it, with the usual outifit, complete.

N.B. A choice can be made of either boiler whole, or, in five parts. Tavistock is four miles from a shipping port.—Apply for terms, &c., to the Tavistock Ison Company, Tavistock, Devon.—Jan. 23, 1838.

ANY, Taviatock, Devon.—Jan. 33, 1858.

OR SALE, at the WATER-WORKS, Lewes-road, BRIGHTON:
A 20-horse power HIGH-PRESSURE TABLE ENGINE, with Cornish boiler,
Ift. long, 4 ft. 6 in. diameter, and fittings, complete.
A 40-horse CORNISH DIRECT ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE ENGINE, working
plunger pump at the bottom of a well 70 ft. deep.
A 30-horse DIRECT ACTING HIGH-PRESSURE PUMPING ENGINE, erected
a 1852 by the celebrated firm of Hawthorn and Co., Newcastle, complete, with
numps, capable of raising 1200 gallons per minute to the height of 250 ft.
Also, a capital STAND PIPE, 50 ft. high, complete, with all connections.
The above are all in good working order, and are to be disposed of in consequence
of an entire alteration in the system of water supply. They can be seen on application at the Water Company's Office, Bond-street, Brighton; and full particulars can
se obtained of Messrs. Lawron and Anos, Grove, Southwark, London, S E.

EW LODGE COLLIERY TO BE LET, situated near Pembrey, Carmarthenshire, consisting of several veins of BITUMINOUS COAL, but ledy of a COLLIERY, opened and at work on a vein of about 3 feet thick. The tenant would have to take to the plant at a valuation, which, with the colliery, old be delivered up in repair, in accordance with the covenants of the existing see. There is a large copper works and floating harbour connected to the colliery about one mile of tramroad; the South Waies Ballway siding being also in concition with the same. The quality of the coal is suitable for smeiting, for smitted d house purposes, as well as for steam-engines.
For further particulars, apply to Messers, Whitz, BROUGHTON, and WRITE, solicing, 12, Great Marlborough-street, W., London; Mr. Groads Goods, Carmarthen; r. W. P. STRUYE, C.E., SWAINSCA.

TEAM-ENGINES FOR SALE.—8-horse power HORIZONTAL 9/4 in. cylinder, and 16 in. stroke, £80; 6-horse power VERTICAL, 8 in. cylinder, and 12/4 in. stroke, £50. The above are quite new, and of the very best work manship.—Apply to Haway Itourse, engineer and hydraulic press manufacturer.

TYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR SALE.—An 8 in., fitted with suitable brass pumps, I in. and 2 in. diameter, and capable of giving a pressure of 1600 tons, price £55; a 10 in., fitted with 1 in. and 2½ in. brass pumps, and capable of giving a pressure of 2000 tons, price £10. The above are in excellent condition, and, having long lifts, are particularly suitable for packing and pressing goods; they will be warranted for nine months.—Apply to Henry Hudher, Falcon Works, Longbborough.

CHOLLACOT CONSOLS MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that a offices of Mr. W. Nicholson, 57, 01d Bread-street, London, on Wednesday, the 3d of February, at One o'clock precisely, for the purpose of considering the propriety o creeting a steam-engine; changing the offices, and altering the management of the company; and making an arrangement as to the deposit of the leases of the mine and also the considering the propriety of the company; and making an arrangement as to the deposit of the leases of the mine and also the consider the expediency of making a cell. ompany; and making an arrangement as to the deposit of the leases of the mine and also to consider the expediency of making a call.

57, Old Broad-street, London, Jan. 22, 1858.

CHOLLACOT CONSOLS MINES.—Notice is hereby given, that the ADVERTISEMENT in the Mining Journal of the 23d inst., and signed by JAMES CARPENTER, was INSERTED WITHOUT THE AUTHORITY OF CONSENT of the COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT; no requisition having been signed by them.

By order, BOBERT DALY, Sec. by them.

16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 25, 1858.

CHOLLACOT CONSOLS MINES,—Notice is hereby given to all merchants, engineers, miners, and others, NOT TO SUPPLY Capt. JAMES CARPENTER, on behalf of the Choliacot Company, with any ENGINES, MATERIALS, or LABOUR of any kind whatever; and that the shareholders of the said company are NOT LIABLE, and WILL NOT BE RESPONSIBLE, for any CON TRACT, DEBT, or LIABILITY, incurred by the said Capt. James Carpenter on at count of the said Chollagot Mines. By order, ROBERT DALY, Sec. 16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 25, 1858.

count of the said Choltscot Mines.

16, Union-court, Old Broad-street, Jan. 25, 1855.

REAT ORINNIS MINES.

A company is being formed to purchase these mines, for the purposes of working them effectually. It is thought that the mines can be obtained for about £4000, with the machinery and all the works as they stand. It is intended to form a company strictly under the Cost-book System, in 6000 shares, deposit £1 per share. This sum would pay for the mines, £6000, and a whim-engine (say) £1000; leaving £1000 to applied to assist the labour cost for about three months. Then a call of 5s, per share is recommended, which would assist the cost for four months more. It is thought that the 106 fm. level might be extended to the line of the new run of ore ground discovered in the 80 fm. level in about six months. The 100 fm. level must be driven about 20 fathoms further east, and communicated with Usion shaft; and the wince about 20 fathoms further east, and communicated with Usion shaft; and the wince he so the 100 fm. level in about six months. The loof from the bottom of the 60 to the rise in back of the 80 fm. level. If the new run of ore should increase in value in the same ratio from the bottom of the 100 fm. level as it has from the top of the rise in back of the 80 to the bottom of that level, it would be one of for most valuable shoots of ore in the county, it is worth \$7 los, per fathom in the top of the rise, about 2 or 5 fms. above the 80, and immediately under, in the bottom of the level, it is worth 304, per fm. If these works are carried out with vigour it will soon prove a valuable mine.

The old company is in 40,000 shares; therefore, one share in the projected company would equal nearly seven in the iod.

Applications for shares, in the annexed form, and further information, can be obtained from Mr. W. CHAINIS MINES.—To the Provisional Committee.

GERTICENER,—I will take shares, or any part thereof, in the new company now being formed for working these mines, in accordance with the printed letter whic

CONSOLIDATED COPPER MINES OF COBRE.—At a HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of Proprietors of the Association, held at DEED Section, New Yearly General Mines, of Broad-street, this 26th day of January, 1858, WALTER SHAIRT, Eaq., in the chair, WALTER SHAIRT, Eaq., in t DURSUANT to an ORDER, or DECREE, made in the Cause of NICHOLLS AND OTHERS v. HORSWELL.

The CREDITORS in respect of WHEAL LOPES, in the parish of Bickleigh, with each Stannaries, are, on or before the 18th day of February next, to COME, and PROVE THEIR DEBTS before the Registrar of the said Court, at his offse frure, or in default thereof they will be percentagively assisted the benefit of the error. On the court of the said court, at his offse frure, or in default thereof they will be percentagively assisted the benefit of the error. On the court of the court of the court of the the transfer of the at Trure, and may be sworn before any solicitor in Devon or Corn, who is a Commissioner for taking affidavits in the Court of the Vice-Warden of Stannaries.

In the Court of Chancery, Greiand.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, 18 and 1849, and of the MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINING COMPANY. In the Matter of the JOINT-S-TOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, its and 1849, and of the MIZEN HEAD GOPPER MINING COMPANY.

DURSUANT to my ORDER made in this Matter, bearing date 1 15th day of May, 1857, 1, the MASTER charged with the winding-up of company, will, on Wednesday, the 3d day of February, 1858, at the hour of o'clock in the afteracion, at my Chambers, Inns' Quay, in the City of Dublin, of UP AND SELL to the highest and fairest bidder, ALL that and those the Mir called the MIZEN HEAD COPPER MINES, situate in the barony of West Carbon and county of Cork, in the petition in this matter mentioned.

Dated this 21st day of November, 1857. WILLIAM BROOK: Descoarreve Parriculass.—The Mison Head Copper Mines are held under in bearing date the 22d day of February, 1853, for a term of 31 years, from the knowness, 1852, subject to the royalty of 1-18th of the clear profits thereof, and situate in the extreme south-west of Ireland, about sixteen miles from the ton Skull, and seven from the safe harboar of Grookhaven. Considerable sums of ma have been expended in sinking shafts, machinery, &c.; but the mines, which, the report of competent judges, are considered very eligible, have been but para and inefficiently worked.

For further particulars, rentals, and conditions of sale, apply to Aquilla Sc. Esq., the official manager, 131, Lower Bagget-street; Enwanp Jonn Boltrox.

Co., solicitors for contributories, 32, Lower Sackville-street; Michael Larkin, etcirs for petitioner, 1, Merchants' Quay; Timorn W "Garray Downshow, solicitor, Lincoln's Inn-fields, London.

VIGE-CHANCELLOR WOOD, AT CHAMBERS.

Lincoln's Inn-Selds, London.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, and 1849, and of the CWMDYLE ROCK AND GREEN LAKE COPMINING COMPANY.

DY DIRECTION of the Vice-Chancellor Sir WM. PAGE Woo this company is attached,—Notice is hereby given, that the said Judge will, on riday, the 2d day of February, 1858, at One O'clock in the afternoon, at his Chancill, New-square, Lincoln's Inn, in the sounty of Middleser, proceed to make a Con the several persons who are settled on the list of contributories of the said Judge purposes that such CALL shall be for TEN SE LINGS per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, and place, to offer objections to such call. BICHARD BLOXAM, Chief Cierl.

B. F. HABDING, S. Serie-street, Lincoln's Inn, Official Manage RICHARD CATTARRS, 33, Mark-lane, Solicitor.

Dated this 14th day of January, 1858.

IN CHANCERY.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTS, and 1849, and of the BIBCH TOR AND VITIFEE MINING COMPANIES.

In the Matter of the JOINT-STOCK COMPANIES WINDING-UP ACTA and 1849, and of the BIRCH TOR AND VITIFEE MINING COMPANIES BY DE SOLD, BY PRIVATE CONTRACT, by direction of Judge of the High Court of Chancery, to whose Court the winding-up of company is statched, al. Lt hat the RIGHT and INTEREST of the above, namedy name is the TIN MINES called, or commonly known as, the BIRCH TOR of the William of the Mines, and the William of Moor, and Lydford, in the county of Deron, together with all the RIGHTS, Fig. LEGES, and APPURTENANCES, as devermined by two leases, one from the both Cornwall, for a term of 31 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one George Gidley and others, for a term of 35 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one George Gidley and others, for a term of 35 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one of Cornwall, for a term of 36 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one of Cornwall, for a term of 36 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one of Cornwall, for a term of 36 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one of Cornwall, for a term of 36 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and one of Cornwall, for a term of 36 years from the 25th day of March, 1859, and others, 1859, and 1850, and 1850,

Dated this 16th day of January, 1858.

Donter this feth day of January, 1888.

PONTERWYD SILVER-LEAD MINE TO BE DISPOSED — This mine is situated in the sentre of a good mineral district, 11 milest Aberystwith, the coach road to Rhayader running through a part of the sett. Sett is divided into 2048 shares; £3 10s. per share have been expended on it.

There are erected on the mine TWO good WATER-WHIELLS, two white crusher, dressing, floors, bisekumiths and expenters' shops, office, agent's houst There are also on the mine several lifts of pumps, two crab winches, and a good ply of working tools, &c.

This sett is very extensive, covering no less than 650 acres of land, interesting the complex of the control of th

TEAM BOILERS.—COAL PROPRIETORS and others required BOILERS, for home use or export, of first-rate make, cheap, and proved high pressure, apply to ELLIS LEVER, Ellesmere-place, Stockport-road, Manchest

ONTRACTORS' AND COLLIERY RAILS
The ROTHERHAM, MASBRO', and HOLMES COAL COMPANY (LIB
ED) are prepared to receive TENDERS for 35 tons of NEW or good SECONDARAILS, 20 libs, to the yard; and 65 tons of PIT RAILS, 10 libs, to the yard;
Tenders to give sections of rails and price per ton, delivered at Mastero' Statist
the Midland Railway. Terms cash.

Masbro', Rothernam, Jan., 1858.

TO IRONMASTERS, ENGINEERS, AND FOUNDERS THE HARRINGTON IRON COMPANY are now PREPARED to SUFFICIENT and FORGE PIG. IRON, made from the rich HEMATITE, IRON OF CUMBERLAND.—Address, HARRINGTON IRON COMPANY, Cumberland.

CHEMICAL LABORATORY AND ASSAY OFFICE 1, OXFORD COURT, CANNON STREET, LONDON, E.C. Mr. R. Y. TUSON, F.C.S., F.S.A. (late Demonstrator of Chemistry at St. Bestomew's Ricepital), —39 to CONSULTED on all SUBJECTS involving CHEMPRINCIPLES; and is prepared to EXECUTE all kinds of METALLUMG. AGRICULTURAL, COMMERCIAL, and other ANALYSES. Mr. TUSON has a vacancy for a pupil, resident or otherwise.

LASS SAND.—PURE WHITE SILEX, PREE PROM STI fit for PLATE or FLINT GLASS, or FINE CHINA WARE.—For see and particulars, apply to the Rev. A. NIXON, Dunfanaghy. Also, a PLATE or FLAG QUARRY, within three miles of sea-port north di land.—Apply as above.

PRICKS.—Messrs. OATES AND INGRAM inform brick miles on an extensive scale that their PATENT SOLID BRICK MACHINE in the BRICK MACHINE in the BRICK MACHINE in the BRICK of the BRICK MACHINE in THE BRI

sliddiesex, Surrey, busses, busks, Huntingdon, Devon, Cornwall, Dorset, Wilts, Ill solt file of Wight.

With this PATENT MACHINE the ordinary surface elay requires no preparbintever, whilst that of a rocky nature has merely to be passed through rolling issual way, and thence, without any the Rilling at the Warting file Builds are removed direct for the Rilling at the warting rock file Builds are removed direct for the Rilling at the passed of the Machine is now making uswands or thirty bricks pin minutes for works of Mesers. Kirk and Parky, Government contractors, Port Elson, set works of Mesers. Kirk and Parky, Government contractors, Port Elson, set works of Mesers. Kirk and Parky, Government of T. Wright Indiana, Oldburgham also at the Patent Solid Briek Works of T. Wright Indiana, Oldburgh

Birmingham.
Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messra.
Application for orders to see the machine in operation to be made to Messra.
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wishing to see one.

THE PEOPLE'S LAMPS, invented and manufactured by SI NIBBS, of BIRMINGHAM, are unequalied for ECONOMY, CLEANLY EASY MANAGEMENT, and PURITY OF LIGHT.

The OXYDATE LAMP, from 6. 8d., gives the light of SIX CAMPLES FOR THE OF ONE! The COTTAGE LAMP, from 1s., BURNS RIGHT HOURS FOR A PENNY! "Mr. Nibbs has produced a valuable popular invention."—The Critic. "Its great merit is its extrems cheapness."—Practical Mechanics' Journel. The New Illustrated Price List, of nearly One Hundred Designs, free by pone stamp. A 2s. 6d. strong Brass Cottage Lamp and 12 wicks free for 42 seasy wholesale and for Exportation.

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The inventor's "Remerks on Smoky Chimneys," with Illustrations of his Preventers, free by post for one stamp.

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SYSON NIBBS, Inventor and Manufacturer, Dirmings.

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ORE STEAM, BETTER FIRES, AND LESS SMOKE.—
For Marine, Stationary, and Lecomotive Bollers, Mr. LEE STEVENN'S
FATENT REGULATING AIR. DOORS are found to be the most effective invention
for increasing Steam, subverging Smoke, and promoting Ventilation and Draught;
and, with his other appliances for Reverberstory, Pottery Kiln, and Furnaces of every
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The PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STRAM TAY INDIA, &c., via EGYPT.
PASSENGERS and RECEIVE GOODS and PARCELS for the MEDITERRANEAN,
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packets leaving Southampton about the 11th and 27th of the month.
For further particulars, apply at the company's offices, No. 122, Leadenhall-street;
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The above line is composed of the LARGEST, the FINEST, and FASTEST MERCHANT SHIPS in the WORLD, and have been built by the most celebrated builders of the day, including M'Kay, of Boston. They are commanded by men who have already readered themselves famons, and their equipments and accommodations are unequalled by any line of ships affost.

The Black Ball Line has had the distinguished bonour of a visit from Her Majesty the Queen, who was most gractously pleased to say that she had no idea there were each magniferent ships in her merchant navy.

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This SIMPLE and EFFICIENT PROCESS for UNITING WROUGHT-IRON TRUCTURES.

LATES in the construction of Marine, Locomotive, and Land Boilers, Ships, Boats, Caissons. Tanks, Pans, Bridge Beams, Girders, and Sheet-Iron Structures generally, by WELDING instead of EIVETING, combines, with great ECONOMY Of LABOUR and MATERIAL, the certainty of greatly INGREASED STRENGTH, PERMANENT SOUNDIESS, and FREEDOM FROM LEAKAGE.

This invention having been most satisfactorily tested, the patenter is prepared to GRANT LICENSES for the USE of his PROCESS; and invites the inspection of a HIGH-PRESSURE TUBULAR BOILER, which has been constructed under his immediate direction, and may be seen at the works of the Victoria Foundar Company, engineers and ship-builders, Greenwish.

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Price £3 3s. to £4 4s. each.

STEAM PRESSURE GAUGES, very strong and accurate, £2 and £2 12s. 6d. each.

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The most ACCURATE MACHINES in use, and the cheanest.

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MACHINES of all sizes, from 1 cwt. to 30 tons, for RAILWAY WAGONS, CARTS, or WAGONS.

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Patent Asphalted Roofing Feits, Solier Feits, Galvanised Iron, Mining Stores, &c., in Stock.

DATENT COMBINED GAS WORKS, OF ALL SIZES, for the use of PRIVATE HOUSES, MANSIONS, RAILWAY STATIONS, ILLS, COLLIERES, VILLAGES, MIRES, &c.

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Works of all sizes, from 10 lights to 500 lights, estimated for. The construction is on simple, that the works can be entrusted to the management of an ordinary isoborer or servant. For LIGHTING CORNISH MINES these works are well adapted, and at a cost of one-half below the usual outlay.—Apply to HENRY 2. MORTON AND CO., GALVANISED IRONWORKS, 2. BASINGHALL BUILDINGS, LEEDS.

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HENRY ROBERTSON, Manager.

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These wines, the produce of a British colony which has escaped the vine disease the vintage occurring in February may account for the same), are, in consequence, wholesome, and are warranted free from acidity and brandy, and are admitted by Her Majesty's Customs at half duty, hence the low price. A Pint Sample Bottle of each for 24 stamps, bottles included. Packages allowed for when returned.

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MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF RAILWAY PLANT AND
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NEW AND SECOND-HAND BAILWAY WAGONS ALWAYS IN STOCK,
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THE PERMANENT WAY COMPANY GRANT LICENSES for the USE of ALL the IMPORTANT CATENTED IMPROVEMENTS in the PERMANENT WAY OF RAILWAYS. They undertake their inspection during the process of manufacture; and, in the case of cast-iron sleepers, guarantze their derability on terms which effect an important reduction in the cost of renewal. Every information will be given on application to W. HOWDEN, Sec. 26, Great George-street, Westminster.

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CALVERT'S PATENT PROCESS FOR MAKING COKE AND IRON FREE PROM SULPHUR.

For LICENSES to USE the above process, apply to ROBERT LONDDON, Jun., 62, King-street, Manchester.

For APPLICATION of the PATENT to GAS WORKS, apply to Mr. GRORGE TRICKETT, Exchange Chambers, Manchester.

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Application to be made to Sucatannes, Howell, and Jussor, Hartford Steel Works, Sheffield; and Messrs. Harvay and Co., 13, Haymarket, London.

ONDIES PATENT STEAM HAMMERS.—
FIRST-CLASS STEAM HAMMERS, from 10 cwts. to 7 tons, suitable for jobblug forges, puddling forges, engineers, ship-builders, wagon builders, smiths, &c.
made under the subscriber's personal superintendence.

JOHN CONDIE.

Govan Bar Ironworks, Glasgow.

PESSRS. R. & J. COUPE, ENGINEERS and IRONPOUNDERS, MANUFACTURERS of HORIZONTAL HIGH-PRESSURE STEAM-ENGINES, from 10 to 200-horse power; the larger description of engines mounted with their IMPROVED ROLLINGUES ALIDE FISTON VALUE, which has proved itself so eminently adapted for winding and other engines.

Clayton Foundry, Wigan.

STEAM PUMPS, FOR LAND AND MARINE PURPOSES, SINGLE or DOUBLE ACTING; sizes from 2½ to 12 in. diameter, and from to 18 in. stroke; by JOHN CAMERON. Used for feeding boilers, raising water (for reservoire, tanks, irrigation, &c.), turning power, or as a steam fire engine. Works, Egerton-street, Hulme, Manchester.

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| 1024 Devon Gr 672 Ding Don 179 Deigoath | eat Consols (cop)., Tavist.* [S.E.] 1 ing (tin), Gulval+ | 425 430 440 xd 602 1734 16 17 16 200 200 225 943 | 7 0 0—Jan. 22, 1858. 7 6 1 10 0—Mar. 2, 1857. 0 0 8 0 0—Oct. 12, 1857. | 5000 Fox Tor Aivenny (t. &c.), Limit. 5 5000 Frank Mills, Devon | 5 6 4 3 4 920 Straj 4 4 1800 Swar |
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| | | | 3 0 6 0—Feb. 17, 1857. 0 8 0 3 3—June 5, 1853. | 4000 Great Dowgss 5 15000 Great Hewas United (tin) £1 13864 Great Onslow Con., Camelford. 1 1024 Gt. Shebs Con. Stoke Climsland 24 | 17 1 % % 5000 Trek 4000 Tres |
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| 6000 Hingston 2000 Holyford | Down Consols (copper), Calstock 3% | 3½ 3½ 4 2 1/ 3½ 4 | 0 0 12 6—Jan. 28, 1858, 5 0 0 2 6—Noy. 25, 1856. 2 6 0 5 0—Jan. 28, 1857. | 8634 Gwydyr Park Consols, Llanrwst Sa. 512 Halamanning and Croft Gothal 10 | 3d % % 6000 Tyn- 6000 Virt 5085 Unit |
| 22 Yemsles (| an (Limited)* | | 7 3 1 0 0—Dec. 16, 1857. 0 0 5 0 0—Mar. 10, 1851. 0 0 50 0 0—June 30, 1857. | 1200 Herward Un. & Brynford Hall 67 5000 Holmbush (ld., cop.), Callington 4 | 5 4 10 74 960 West 5 4 10 74 960 West 6 2 14 2 1024 West 6 3 2 2000 West |
| 5000 Lewis Mir 400 Lisburne | nes (tin, copper), St. Erth | 90 80 901082 | 0 0 4 0 0-May 12, 1857. 0 0 0 10 0-Dec. 20, 1855. 0 0 3 0 0-Dec. 3, 1857. | 5000 Kelly Bray (ld., cp.), Callington £3 1: 2048 Keneggy, Breage £1: | 9 6 13 13 1080 Wes 4 7 1 6400 Wes 6 6 1 6000 Wes |
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| 700 North Bo 6000 North Wi 6400 Par Conse | heal Basset (copper), Camborne | 22½ 22½ 25 750 (14½ 14 15 13 1 18½ 19 81 | 0 0 6 0—Oct. 28, 1857. | 7500 Mixon-Great Con. (cop.), Leek£1 1 16000 Mold (lead), Limited | 9 2 1 500 Wes |
| 300 Peak Uni 300 Phonix (1000 Polberro | ols (copper), St. Blazey (S.E.) 1½ | 370 370 370 370 18 1 | | 128 Mulberry Hill (tin), Lanivet 2 64 Nant-ar-Nelle, Llandovery 31 | 2 3% 1024 Who |
| 560 Providen | ce Mines (tin), Uny Lelant†204, 13s, 24 | 6234 65 70 | 4 6 4 0 0-Nov. 18, 1857. 3 0 0 3 0-Oet, 21, 1857. | 6400 New Crow Hill (lead) | 512 Who |
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| | the state of the s | * ****** * **** | 2 6 0 1 0—Sept. 14, 1857. 0 0 1 0 0—Nov. 19, 1857. 3 6 0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856. | 102 North Penhaldarva 1 1024 North Rosewarse, Cwinear 1 1024 North Rosewarse, Cwinear 1 1024 North Tavy (copper) 1 1024 North Wheal Busy 1 1024 North Wheal Busy 1 1024 No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), 81. Erth £1 1044 N. Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney 2 1400 North Wheal Trelawny 2 1400 N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin.), Gwin, 1 14066 Okel Tor (lead), Calstock £3 1000 Old Tolgus United (cop.), Redr. 50 538 Old Trewether Consols £1 | 3 4 4 1 6000 Who |
| 572 Trelyon (572 Tresaves 96 Tresaves 120 Trethella | Consols (tin), St. Ives 16 | 4 4 4½ 8 13 14 16 1 1 65 55 65 4677 1 20 15 403 1 | 3 6 0 2 6—Feb. 7, 1856, 1 6 0 5 0—April 13, 1857, 1 0 0—Feb. 21, 1854, 5 0 5 0 0—June 4, 1855, 3 6 2 10 0—Apr. 29, 1851, | 1128 North Wheal Crofty [S.E.]£7 19 1024 No. Wh. Gilbert (cop.), St. Erth £1 6144 N.Wh. Robert, Sampford Spiney 2 | 19 2 4 4 5120 Who 19 2 3 34 6000 Who |
| 4000 Tretoil (c 4096 Trewetha 100 Trumpet | copper, tin), Bedmin | 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x 1 x | 5 0 0 5 0—July 8, 1856. 2 0 0 3 0—April 2, 1857. 0 0 5 0 0—Dec. 20, 1864. | 2400 N. Wh. Unity (cop., tin), Gwin. 13 | 9 % % % 6000 Who % 1 4800 Who 8 156 % % 1624 Who 18 3 86 5120 Who |
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| 512 Wendron 5000 West Bas 256 West Car | Consols (tin), Wendron 231, 7s. 84 set (copper), Illogan* [S.E.] 1½ radon (copper), Liskeard [S.E.] 20 | 4034½ 35½ 2 25 25 x 4 12 1 110 105 110 285 | 0 0 1 0 0—Sept. 22, 1857. 8 0 0 8 0—Jan. 27, 1857. 5 0 2 0 0—Sept. 23, 1857. 8 0 2 0 6—July 20, 1857. | 10000 Pedram dree United (tin) | 2 1 11/ 128 Whi |
| 256 West Dar 1024 West Pro 400 West Wh 228 Wheal Ar | ovidence (tin), St. Erth+ | 80 80 90 22 2 2 3 33 800 295 805 102 1 | 0 0 8 0 0—Dee. 15, 1857. | 36828 Pembroke & East Crimis (cop.)£1 5000 Pemorse Consols, St. Enoder 2 4945 Pendeen Consols, St. Just£1 512 Penhaldarva 4 | 8 6 4 4 4 4096 Wh 25 50 55 6000 Wh |
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| 250 Wheal Cl 5000 Wheal Fo 128 Wheal F | lifford (copper), Gwennap — ortescue, Bodmin nil | 250 230 250 42 80 0 2875 1 | 2 4 0 1 0-Jan. 14, 1856. | 100 Pentre Ligan | 3102 Wh |
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| 198 Wheal S 1040 Wheal T 1024 Wheal T | itty (tin), Uny Lelant [8.E.] | 28½ 24 25½ xd 31 1 2 2 10 | 0 0 2 0 0—Jan. 26, 1857. 2 6 0 7 6—Jan. 11, 1854. | Acadian Charcoal Iron (64, paid)£20 | cap. Share. Bus.done. Low Furn |
| 5000 Wicklow | (copper), Wicklow | 35 38 28 1 + Dividends paid every three m | 5 6 1 10 0-Jan. 14, 1858, onths.] | Anglo-French Porcelain 6 Bailymoneen Copper 2 Bangor Slate 8 Bavarian Coal 2 | 9000 2 Mancheste |
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